MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

20 NOVEMBER 1981

Libya

Al-Qadhdhafi Speech -- In a speech to the Arab People's Congress in Tripoli, broadcast live by Tripoli radio, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi announced that he will not participate in the Arab summit conference in Fes, not only because he is neither a king nor a president but also because the conferees at Fes "have not been authorized by the Arab people to sell out the cause and recognize the enemy." Attending the conference would involve sitting "side-by-side with those who recognized the enemy and met with Begin and walked with him shoulder-to-shoulder at the funeral of traitor As-Sadat," Al-Qadhahafi added. Such people should be charged by the Arab people with high treason and tried "as As-Sadat was tried." Elsewhere in his speech, Al-Qadhdhafi launched a strong attack on Arab governments for failing to stop the U.S. "invasion" of Egypt and other countries in the region and for failing to defend Lebanon, Baghdad and Tabuk against Israeli aircraft. Calling for the liquidation of "reactionary and corrupt" family rulers allied with colonialism, Al-Qadhdhafi warned that those who continue to deal with the enemy, whether in Egypt or elsewhere, will meet the same fate as President Anwar as-Sadat. He pledged full support for the Egyptian opposition in its attempt to pull Egypt back into the Arab fold against Israel and the United States.

Reportage on Chad -- Reporting the fall of Abeche in eastern Chad to Sudanese forces and those of rebel leader Hissein Habre, JANA claimed that the world has now realized that the African and European states which pressured President Goukouni Oueddei into demanding the withdrawal of Libyan forces "tricked the Chadian president and his government." JANA said the Sudanese and rebel forces are continuing their advance on the remaining Chadian towns and regions and are aiming to capture Ndjamena.

Steadfastness and Confrontation Front

The clandestine Voice of Palestine radio reported that after the conclusion of its meetings in Aden, the Political Committee of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front issued a statement calling for the establishment of Arab solidarity on the basis of confronting Israel and the United States. The statement, which reportedly did not mention the Saudi peace plan, said the military option should continue to exist together with the political option.

Saudi Arabia

Riyadh radio noted that Riyadh Governor Prince Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz denied a report by the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-HADAF that he had said Saudi Arabia would not establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and the PRC.

Lebanon

Jerusalem radio reported the reopening of the coastal road north and south of An-Naqurah. However, ITIM noted that UNIFIL was unable to move essential supplies to its Norwegian contingent, stationed east of Marj 'Uyun. Meanwhile, INA reported that units of Maj Sa'd Haddad's Christian militia have advanced toward a number of villages in the central sector. INA said the Palestinian military command warned UNIFIL that unless Haddad's men evacuate one of their new positions, which overlooks Haddathah, force will be used against them.

Israel

Dispute Over Cease-Fire -- According to the Jerusalem POST, a U.S. source disclosed that, in contrast to Israel's view, the United States considers that the introduction by the Palestinians of heavy, long-range weapons into southern Lebanon does not constitute a breach of the cease-fire. Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin conceded this point during the cease-fire negotiations, the source said, after U.S. special envoy Philip Habib had

pointed out to him that Israeli insistence on a ban on such weapons would prevent the achievement of a cease-fire. However, Jerusalem radio subsequently reported that Israeli political circles rejected the U.S. position, asserting that it is at odds with the understanding Israel reached with Habib in the summer. The radio noted that the Israelis are stressing that the United States promised to make every possible effort to prevent the Palestinians from using the cease-fire to reinforce their positions with heavy weapons.

West Bank Disturbances -- Although Amman radio reported that Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip staged a general strike to protest Israeli "arbitrary measures," IDF radio reported that the inhabitants of the West Bank and east Jerusalem did not heed the PLO's call to "disrupt normal life." It said businesses and schools carried on as usual. However, the radio also reported that security forces used teargas to disperse a student demonstration near Ramallah and removed a roadblock erected by the Palestinians. The radio reported disturbances in Hebron and Janin while Jerusalem radio noted a similar incident in Bethlehem District. According to 'AL HAMISHMAR, a number of Palestinian students detained after a recent demonstration were humiliated and beaten by Israeli soldiers.

Iran

Security Situation -- Tehran radio reported that nine Mojahedin-e Khalq members were arrested in Behbehan, Borujerd and Neyshabur and that another two Mojahedin were killed during a shoot-out with revolution guards in Borujerd. Citing HOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, AFP reported that over 12 rebels died in clashes with security forces in Bukan and Mahabad.

Opposition to Fahd Plan -- Tehran radio's Arabic service reported that "millions" of people staged demonstrations in Iranian cities on 20 November to protest "initiatives of submission and treachery" in the Middle East. Earlier, Tehran radio broadcast a statement issued by the representatives of Islamic liberation movements that strongly condemned Saudi Crown Prince Fahd's peace plan.

Afghanistan

According to Kabul radio's Urdu service, a DRA Foreign Ministry spokesman rejected as "false and baseless" Pakistani accusations that DRA helicopters recently strafed Pakistani territory. Instead of making false accusations, the spokesman said, Pakistan should provice a sincere reply to the DRA's "constructive proposals."

Pakistan

Citing Pakistani police sources, AFP reported that police have arrested more than 2,000 people in Punjab Province as part of a crackdown on "anti-social elements." The police action followed threats of sabotage by the Kabul-based Al-Zulfiqar opposition group.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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QADDUMI'S MONDAY MORNING INTERVIEW 16-22 NOV

NC191300 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 16-22 Nov 81 pp 38-46

[By Lydia Georgi]

[Text] The chief of the Palestine Liberation Organization's Political Department, Faruq Qaddumi, last week announced the PLO's "categoric rejection" of the seventh point of Saudi Crown Prince Fahd's eight-point peace formula, which implies coexistence between a Palestinian state and Israel.

In a private interview with MONDAY MORNING, Qaddumi (Abu al-Lutf), however, called on the Arab states not to allow differences over theoretical peace settlements to split their ranks in the forthcoming Arab summit conference, due to be held in Fes on November 25.

The Palestinian leader said it was "not necessary" for the Fes summit to arrive at any decision on the Saudi peace proposals. The present circumstances did not lend themselves to peace settlements of any kind, he said, especially in view of the imbalance of power between the Arabs and Israelis after the defection of Egypt, so it would be futile to start an argument over any peace proposals. The Fes summit, Qaddumi said, must focus its attention on the all-important business of correcting the balance of power, primarily by promoting the return of Egypt to the Arab fold.

The regime of Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, who was walking in the footsteps of his assassinated predecessor, Anwar as-Sadat, was beyond doubt a "transitional regime," Qaddumi said, and it was only a matter of time before the Egyptian Army produced "the right man" who would guide Egypt back to the Arabs. In the meantime, he added, the Arabs must take a unified stand against the current Egyptian regime and the other Arab states which were cooperating with the United States -- especially in the current military exercises involving Egypt, Sudan, Oman and Somalia.

"Those regimes are without doubt going against the will of the Arab nation, and they must be brought to account at the Arab summit," Qaddumi said. "We shall point an accusing finger at those regimes (at the Fes summit), because they have virtually accepted the projects of military alliances and cooperation with the United States, which, with Israel, is the arch-enemy of the Arab nation and its vital interests...they are collaborators."

He added: "There must be a unified Arab stand against this cooperation with America on the part of those Arab regimes which have deviated."

The Fes summit, Qaddumi said, must also take a unified stand against the proposed participation of some West European countries in the multi-national force in Sinai.

Besides the fact that participation in that force would be considered an expression of support for the Camp David agreements and a hostile act against the rights and aspirations of the Palestinian people, the Palestinian leader said, "we fear that the multi-national force will turn into a consortium which will once more take over control of the Suez Canal, just as the American-European consortium reimposed its control on Iranian oil after ousting the nationalist leader (Prime Minister Mohammad Mosaddeq in 1953).

"A collective occupation (of Suez), covered by international agreements, is truly something to be feared, and that is the basis of our objections (to the Sinai force). We consider this (force) hostile to the Arab nation and a consecration of American and Israeli presence in the Arab region."

On other subjects, Qaddumi made the following points:

-- Israel's recent intrusion into Saudi air space provides proof of the Jewish state's aggressive intentions towards the entire Arab nation "from the ocean to the Gulf."

As it attacked Iraq last summer, Israel will attack Saudi Arabia next. "It may hit the oil sources to convince Europe that it (Israel) is the country that can stop the oil flow."

-- It is "necessary" for Saudi Arabia, the greatest economic power in the Arab world, to have good relations with the Soviet Union, and "the statements that issued from Saudi Arabia about the Soviet Union recently are positive" -- a reference to Prince Fahd's and Prince Saud al-Faysal's mention of the need for a Soviet role in the settlement of the Middle Eastern crisis.

-- Israel is likely to resume its attacks on south Lebanon, as evidenced by the massing of Israeli troops in the area and the frequent Israeli "lies" about Palestinian violations of the south Lebanon cease-fire.

-- U.S. envoy Philip Habib's imminent return to the Middle East is aimed at resurrecting dead issues, like the question of the Syrian missiles in the Al-Bi'qa', and stirring up new problems in the region with a view to diverting the Arabs' attention as the United States consolidates its hold on the new Egyptian regime. The Lebanese crisis is being dealth with by the Arab Follow-up Committee, and the PLO regards the Habib mission as American "interference in Arab affairs."

Qaddumi emphasized that what Prince Fahd had presented was not a "peace initiative" but "a set of proposals and ideas."

"It is not an initiative because Saudi Arabia is a party to the Arab-Israeli struggle and not neutral in that struggle," he said. "What Prince Fahd came forward with was certain ideas which, as he himself has said, are open to study, change and amendment. He presented those ideas in answer to a press question as to how he envisaged the political settlement of the Middle Eastern crisis."

The PLO Executive Committee had decided to gather more information about those ideas, study them more thoroughly and discuss them with the various Arab countries, Qaddumi said, pointing out that neither the PLO nor any other Arab party had the right to approve any peace proposals without first referring to an Arab summit conference.

Pressed for a Palestinian evalution of the Fahd formula, Qaddumi said: "It should be clear to everyone that we as Palestinians object to the seventh clause and reject it categorically. This position is not open to discussion."

As for the remaining seven points, he said, they were all drawn from UN and Arab summit resolutions.

Qaddumi said he had heard that there were "certain differences among the Arab states of the Gulf regarding the adoption of these ideas."

The Gulf Cooperation Council, in its summit meeting last week, agreed to present the Fahd proposals to the Fes summit on November 25.

Qaddumi said that if "the people concerned: wanted the Fahd proposals discussed by the summit, there was no reason not to discuss them. "But it is not necessary for the summit to take a decision of any sort about these ideas," he said. "I see no need for any decision at all. These are political questions which can be discussed with other political questions."

The Palestinian leader cautioned against "turning these ideas into a cause of inter-Arab differences," declaring that "the United States wants to create such differences, to start the Arabs arguing, to Arabize the conflict."

Friction over peace proposals now was all the more unnecessary "because peaceful settlements are inaccessible at this time, due to the imbalance of power in the region. The Arabs must get it into their heads that the coming stage is the stage of building up their power and taking the reins into their hands again, the reins that were in the hands of American imperialism and As-Sadat."

Unless the balance of power tips in the Arabs' favor, "we see absolutely no possibility of a just settlement emerging, even within the minimum limits set by the Arab summit conference in Baghdad (in 1978)," he said.

Why, he asked, should the Arabs argue over ideas for a political settlement which had already been totally rejected by Israel and hemmed and hawed about by Europe and the United States, especially when the latter was still adamantly opposed to the Palestinians' national rights?

"In 1976, the non-aligned nations presented to the Security Council a proposal which we believed was balanced. This proposal was rejected by the United States because it supported the Palestinian people's national rights. So who says the United States will endorse these or those ideas?

"If there really is any chance of a just settlement emerging in this coming stage, let the United States and Europe prove it by supporting a Security Council resolution on the national rights of the Palestinians. If good intentions do exist, that is what the first step should be. But I doubt it. The United States will not commit itself to a resolution on the Palestinians' national rights. So why should we argue among ourselves? And why all this optimism in some quarters about the possibility of a political settlement in the region? Or are we just demonstrating political flexibility?

"As one of the people in charge of Palestinian political action, it is my view that the United States has not yet reached the stage of willingness to recognize our rights; indeed, it is still in the stage of trying to liquidate our cause. That goes double for Israel, which recognizes nothing but the balance of power."

At the Fes summit, the Arabs could discuss peace ideas if they wished, but they should focus their attention on the urgent issues, Qaddumi said, noting that the PLO had proposed a number of such issues to be included on the summit agenda: the political situation after the death of As-Sadat, the American military exercises in the Middle East, the multi-national Sinai force and EEC participation in it, support of the Palestinian people's struggle in the West Bank and Gaza and the strategic cooperation pact between the United States and Israel.

Throughout the interview, Qaddumi repeatedly stressed the importance of bringing Egypt back to the Arab fold, declaring that this should be the focal theme of the Fes conference.

"The basic question which the conference should concentrate on," he said, "is the Middle Eastern situation after the destruction of the backbone of American presence here with the disappearance of As-Sadat. That is the question that must monopolize our attention, because the balance of power is tipped in favor of the Israeli enemy and because Egypt represents one-third of the Arab nation....

"The return of Egypt, the support of every move in that direction, should be our top priority. We must give it our full attention, because if we don't, other Arab regimes will fall -- as the Sudanese, Omani and Somali regimes fell. The Americans want to bring down all the Arab regimes, one by one, as they brought down the As-Sadat regime. This is how I view the near future of our region, and the recent tour of (Deputy Undersecretary of State Morris) Draper can be seen in this context."

When As-Sadat was alive, Qaddumi said, Egypt was actively working against the Arabs. After his death, the "negative role" that Egypt had been playing was neutralized.

"Now, the United States wants to gain enough time to revive Egypt's negative role, and that is what the current struggle between us and the American-Israeli alliance is all about," Qaddumi said.

Israel, he added, was going all out to drag the post-As-Sadat leaders of Egypt deeper into Egyptian-Israeli relations, pressuring them into making public statements about those relations and into paying official visits to the Jewish state, knowing that such statements and actions on the part of the Egyptian leaders would "tarnish them as As-Sadat had been tarnished."

"Unfortunately, the statements that have been made by (Egyptian President Husni) Mubarak indicate that he has begun to walk in As-Sadat's footsteps," Qaddumi said. "However, it will not be easy for the Americans and the Israelis to bring Egypt back to what it was under As-Sadat. No matter how far the rulers of Egypt go in the direction of the U.S., there will never be another As-Sadat." Qaddumi said there was no doubt in his mind that the Mubarak regime was a "transitional one."

"Israel and the United States will drown Mubarak as they drowned As-Sadat. Of that there is no doubt. And because of that, there is also no doubt that the Egyptian Army, whose heroic deed eliminated As-Sadat, will produce the right man to lead Egypt back to the Arab fold. This army is not the army of As-Sadat; it is the army of 'Abd an-Nasir, it is the army which 'Abd an-Nasir started reorganizing in 1967. That is the army which crossed the Suez Canal and the army which eliminated As-sadat. This army, backed by the people of Egypt, will produce the man who will lead Egypt and bring about its reunion with the Arabs. "This may take some time. We know that the Egyptian people and their nationalist forces move slowly, but they move with firm steps and they will bring about the required change in Egypt."

In this process of change, the role of the rest of the Arabs would be "a supportive role, no more," Qaddumi said. "The Egyptian people can do it alone, and they have proved this by eliminating As-Sadat in a heroic scene before a throng of people, before a military parade, on the anniversary of the crossing of Suez by 'Abd an-Nasir's army and the anniversary of As-Sadat's visit of treason and shame to Jerusalem. The army that did this will do it again, and our role will be to support it, no more, no less. What is required of us is moral and political support."

The Arabs, he said, were also required to bring to account any Arab regime that followed Egypt's example. "The United States, which is making no secret of its intention to press ahead with the treasonous Camp David agreements and has gone one step further by publicly announcing its strategic relationship with Israel, is now engaged in military exercises with the regimes of Egypt, Sudan, Oman and Somalia. Those regimes are without doubt going against the will of the Arab nation, and they must be brought to account at the Arab summit....We shall point an accusing finger at those exercises and those regimes, because they have virtually accepted the projects of military alliances and cooperation with the United States, which, with Israel, is the arch-enemy of the Arab nation and its vital interests.... They are collaborators."

At the Fes summit, Qaddumi said, "There must be a unified Arab stand against this cooperation with America on the part of those Arab regimes which have deviated."

Asked how the PLO would react if EEC states and others, like Australia, participated in the multi-national peace-keeping force which the United States was trying to put together for deployment in Sinai after the Israeli withdrawal next April, Qaddumi said: "Any such participation would imply acceptance and support of the Camp David agreements. This position, in our view, would be hostile to the national rights and aspirations of the Palestinian people."

He added: "It's not just a question of Israeli withdrawal from Sinai. We fear that the multi-national force will turn into a consortium which will once more take over control of the Suez Canal, just as the American-European consortium reimposed its control on Iranian oil after ousting the nationalist leader Mosaddeq.

"A collective occupation, covered by international agreements, is truly something to be feared, and that is the basis of our objections. We consider this (force) hostile to the Arab nation and a consecration of American and Israeli presence in the Arab region."

Should the multi-national force be formed, "we will respond in the appropriate manner," Qaddumi said. "We intend to undertake political efforts to explain our point of view. But the response will not be from the PLO alone. The response must be Arab.... This will be one of the items on the agenda of the Arab summit conference."

The Palestinian leader lauded the new Greek Government, which has reportedly expressed reservations about EEC participation in the Sinai force.

"The Greek position is a friendly one which will definitely strengthen Greek-Palestinian relations," he said. "There is no doubt that the PASOK [Panhellenic Socialist Movement] Party is a friend and it is led by friends. Prime Minister (Andreas) Papandreou has announced that he will give our mission in Greece full diplomatic status. This, along with the Greek reservations on the Sinai force, indicates that cooperation and coordination between us and Greece are at the highest level."

About the press reports that Greece intended to balance its full diplomatic relations with the PLO with full diplomatic relations with Israel, Quaddumi said: "These reports have not been confirmed. I don't believe Greece is moving in that direction with regard to Israel."

Despite Arab differences on various matters, the Palestinian leader said, "there is nothing to prevent the Arab summit conference in Fes from arriving at a consensus on the basic issues. The conference may be unable to reach agreement on some issues, but there is no need to pass resolutions on those. As for the basic issues -- support of the PLO, support of the Palestinian people in their struggle for their national rights -- there is bound to be an Arab consensus on them."

Qaddumi confirmed that the foreign ministers of the Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front (which groups Syria, Libya, Algeria, South Yemen and the PLO) will hold a meeting before the Fes summit, probably this week, to coordinate their positions.

"But this does not mean that there will be opposing axes at the summit," he said. "we are doing everything in our power to avoid the emergence of Arab axes. What we are trying to do through the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front is to push things in the right direction. The front, especially the PLO, is trying to steer the Arab nation away from side issues and focus all its efforts on the Palestinian cause and the liberation of the occupied Arab territories. The presence of such grouping should not give the impression of axes, and should not be linked with any external powers. We are trying, through our decision and behavior, to assure all the Arabs that the steadfastness front is at the service of the cause and not at the service of any axis."

One resolution taken at the last summit of the steadfastness front in September called for closer relations with the Soviet Union, and Qaddumi said that progress had been made in that direction, as indicated by the full diplomatic status which the USSR recently gave the PLO mission in Moscow.

Commenting on the recently announced purchase of Soviet arms by Jordan, Qaddumi said: "We welcome any move by any Arab state to deal with our friend the Soviet Union. The arms deal provides evidence that the Soviet Union is prepared to offer arms to the Arabs, regardless of their social system, to help them defend their national rights. The Soviet Union offers arms whenever it feels that arms are needed to confront Israeli aggression.

"The recent Israeli intrusion into Saudi air space clearly indicates that Israel at this stage is determined to exert pressure on Saudi Arabia by various means, and that there are no limits to Israeli aggression. Israel regards the entire Arab nation, from the ocean to the Gulf, as its battlefield, and it is determined to continue its provocations -- as it did in Iraq, and as it will in Saudi Arabia.

"It may hit the oil sources, to convince Europe that it is the country that can stop the oil flow or allow it to continue in the direction of the European states."

Israel, Qaddumi said, was determined to continue and expand its aggression "and that is why what we should concentrate on at the Fes summit is not peace proposals but ways of developing our strength to be able to defend our rights and territories. Israel must be confronted not with peace plans but with force."

Asked whether the PLO was mediating between Moscow and Riyadh to promote the establishment of Saudi-Soviet diplomatic relations, Qaddumi said: "It's not a question of mediation. No one has asked us to mediate. But we play a role, because we are interested in the development of good relations between our friend, the Soviet Union, and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Good relations between those two countries would prove beyond doubt that the imaginary Soviet threat which the United States is trying to create in the region does not exist. No matter how close the Soviet Union is to the oil sources, it is the friend of the Arabs and a supporter of their rights and their struggle. It is necessary for Saudi Arabia, the greatest economic power in the Arab world, to be on good terms with the Soviet Union, and the statements that issued from Saudi Arabia about the Soviet Union recently are positive."

Was it his opinion, I asked, that those Saudi statements about the need for a Soviet role in the Middle Eastern peace process were a precursor of Saudi-Soviet diplomatic relations?

"Let us wait a while and see how such relations can be established," he said. "What we want to do now is to at least stop information campaigns between the two countries and create mutual confidence between them, so that there will no longer be any Arab party, with special reference to the Saudi Kingdom, on bad terms with the Soviet Union, which firmly and strongly supports our causes."

Turning to the situation in Lebanon, Qaddumi said that Israel was likely to resume its attacks on south Lebanon. "The Israelis are massing their forces and making up daily lies about cease-fire violations by the (Palestinian-leftist Lebanese) joint forces. The fact is that we are abiding by the cease-fire and the commitment we made to (UN Secretary General) Dr Waldheim.

The provocations are coming from Sa'd Haddad and the Israeli forces themselves. A couple of days ago, the collaborators of Sa'd Haddad shelled Al-'Ayshiyah for an hour or more in the afternoon."

The imminent return to the region of President Ronald Reagan's special envoy, Philip Habib, would be an American attempt to stir up trouble in this area to divert attention from what was going on in Egypt, Qaddumi said.

"The elimination of As-Sadat was a heavy blow to the Americans. They now want to set the minds of their Middle Eastern collaborators at ease and assure them that they are still present in the area, ready to give support when needed. Habib is coming to give international and Arab public opinion the impression that the U.S. is making efforts towards peace.

But the fact is that these will not be peace efforts. They will be aimed at resurrecting dead issues, like the issue of the missiles, to create new problems. They want time to rearrange the situation in Egypt, so they want to divert attention from Egypt by creating new problems elsewhere."

Habib's entire mission, Qaddumi said, "is American interference in Arab affairs. There is an Arab Follow-up Committee dealing with the Lebanese crisis and trying to settle it. Were it not for Israeli aggression and provocations, along with the collaboration of certain people with Israel, the Lebanese crisis would be easy to settle."

Habib, who was scheduled to resume his mission towards the end of this month, may bring his tour forward because of the rising tension in south Lebanon, according to unconfirmed reports from Washington. The U.S. ambassador in Riyadh, Richard Murphy, told MONDAY MORNING last week that the American envoy's tour of the area would probably include a visit to Saudi Arabia.

Asked whether he expected Saudi Crown Prince Fahd to mediate towards a PLO-U.S. dialogue in his approaching visit to Washington, Qaddumi said: "Every Arab official is required to exercise pressure on the United States to recognize the national rights of the Palestinian people, and Saudi Arabia is the country most qualified to exercise such pressure, due to its friendship with America and its financial, economic and oil resources. Pressure on the U.S. for that purpose is called for by an Arab summit resolution; it is an Arab commitment. There should be no need to ask an Arab official to do his Arab duty."

Commenting on the call for a U.S.-PLO dialogue by former Presidents Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter, Qaddumi said: "This is a positive thing, but one wonders why these presidents, who exerted pressure on the PLO and accused it of terrorism when they were in office, are calling for a dialogue with it now that they are out of office."

The two presidents' statements on this matter, he said, indicated that they had sensed the power of the PLO and its ability to influence the course of developments in the Middle East and had begun to give up hope in the ability of the U.S. and Israel to "liquidate the Palestinian cause and the PLO."

"They tried all kinds of liquidation and genocide, but the PLO emerged stronger every time. The Lebanese war was one of those attempts. Their feeling that the PLO cannot be crushed increased after the death of As-Sadat, because they recognized the special relations between the Egyptian and Palestinian people and know the Egyptian people's adherence to the Palestinian cause; they know that the Egyptian people refuse to have the mark of shame -- the Israeli Embassy -- in their country.

"Those two presidents went to As-Sadat's funeral. They saw how the Egyptian people stayed away from the funeral, that the Egyptian people supported whoever eliminated As-Sadat; they left the special Egyptian-Palestinian relationship, and they realized that a dialogue with the PLO was essential."

Qaddumi ruled out the possibility of sending PLO officials to initiate a dialogue with Carter and Ford, stating that "if they really want to start a dialogue, there are many Palestinian professors in the U.S. who have links with the PLO and can start that dialogue with them."

PLO'S AL-WAZIR MEETS WITH GDR'S HONECKER 17 NOV

For reportage on the visit of the Palestinian Liberation Organization's Khalil al-Wazir (Abu Jihad), member of the Fatah Central Committee, to the German Democratic Republic and his meeting with GDR President Erich Honecker, see the East German Section of the 18 November Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

GULF AFFAIRS

GULF FINANCE MINISTERS MEET IN KUWAIT 19 NOV

LD191124 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] The finance ministers of Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Qatar and the UAE held a meeting at As-Salam Palace this morning to discuss a number of issues relating to the Arab development agreement, [Kuwait] Minister of Finance and Planning 'Abd al-Latif Yusuf al-Hamad spoke on the occasion. He expressed his hope that the meeting would succeed in achieving a fruitful agreement in the economic field and in implementing the resolution of the Amman conference regarding [words indistinct].

The 11th Arab summit in Amman approved the draft Arab economic agreement, when the five Gulf states undertook to make the necessary funds available for this agreement.

BAHRAIN

MOROCCAN ENVOY ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE 16 NOV

GF161847 Manama WAKH (GULF NEWS AGENCY) in Arabic 1758 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Manama, 16 Nov (WAKH) -- The Moroccan king's envoy, Abdelkrim Ghallab, arrived in Manama from Doha this evening on a 3-day visit to Bahrain as part of his current tour of a number of countries in the region. The Moroccan envoy carries a written message from the Moroccan monarch to Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah. The message invites his highness the amir to participate in the 12th Arab summit conference due to be held in the Moroccan city of Fes next week. It also deals with issues relating to this summit and with bilateral relations. Mr Ghallab said the upcoming summit will resolve many Arab issues.

KUWAIT

RADIO ON REAGAN'S 19 NOV REMARKS ON JERUSALEM

LD201026 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Excerpts] U.S. President Ronald Reagan last night told American Jewish leaders that he preferred Jerusalem to remain united under Israeli control and that he opposed the establishment of a separate Palestinian state in the occupied West Bank.

Reagan's present stand completely conflicts with previous remarks in which he said that U.S. policy calls for holding Arab-Israeli negotiations about the city of Jerusalem. It also conflicts with the stand of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig who at the beginning of this year told one of the congressional committees that Washington's stand vis-a-vis the city of Jerusalem could not be decided except through negotiations.

OMAN

MOROCCAN ENVOY ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE FOR QABUS

GF140755 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Abdelkrim Ghallab, the Moroccan monarch's personal envoy, arrived in the country this morning. He is carrying a message from His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco to his brother His Majesty Sultan Qabus.

He was received on arrival at As-Sib International Airport by Shaykh Muhammad ibn Hamad al-Harithi, the sultani court's protocol adviser, the Moroccan ambassador in the Sultanate and Shamis Mabruk from the sultani protocol department.

BRIEFS

NEW ENGLISH NEWSPAPER -- The first English daily newspaper, OMAN OBSERVER, was issued in Oman today. This is part of a plan by the Omani Ministry of Information and Youth Affairs to develop its media services. The new 8-page newspaper, issued by the Oman Newspaper Publishing House, publishes international, Arab and local news. [Text] [Muscat QNA in Arabic 1210 GMT 15 Nov 81 GF]

SOLAR TELEVISION -- Muscat, 15 Nov (WAKH) -- It was announced here today that the Sultanate of Oman has established its first solar television transmission station to facilitate television transmission to various areas of the Sultanate. [Excerpt] [Manama WAKH (GULF NEWS AGENCY) in Arabic 1309 GMT 15 Nov 81 GF]

SAUDI ARABIA

INFORMATION MINISTER ON FAHD PEACE PLAN 18 NOV

PM200923 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 18 Nov 81 pp 1, 2

['Abdallah al-Jafri report on interview with Saudi Information Minister Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani in Riyadh -- date not given]

[Excerpts] In an exclusive statement to ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, Saudi Minister of Information Dr Muhammad 'Abouh Yamani said that the final statement issued by the second Gulf summit has shown that substantial progress has been made toward formulating a unified Arab stand toward the Saudi peace plan.

He said: Leaders of the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] member states, acting on the basis of a responsible national and political stand and being committed to the causes of the Arab nation, debated the Saudi plan, which was on the summit agenda, and came out with the first unanimous Arab decision to put the plan before the 12th Arab summit due to be held this month.

The minister said that submission of the Saudi plan for discussion at the Gulf level and the Arab level is proof of the Kingdom's desire for the plan to be discussed within the right framework, since the formulation of a unified Arab stand is the principal basis determining the success of the Arab side in developing the case in its favor and in accordance with the comprehensive views contained in the Saudi peace plan.

He said: The Kingdom's Arab and international responsibility and the trust it is proudly shouldering in supporting the Palestinian cause have prompted it not to adopt a spectator's attitude in the Arab and international field and not to be content with counterproductive rejection.

The minister stressed that submission of the Saudi plan for debate at the Arab level confirms that the Kingdom does not wish to impose the plan on anybody. It must be accepted that the plan represents a sound course for serving the Arab cause and that its objective is clear and its ideas sound so that the Arab brothers will participate in seeking solutions in a constructive manner that will create better opportunities for serving the Arab cause.

Referring to positive reactions to the Saudi peace plan, the minister said: We were very pleased with these reactions and we welcome constructive dialogue. We listen to every viewpoint, however much it may differ from ours, because our aim is a consensus that will serve our nation. However, we have noticed that there have been some dissident voices and comments which, wittingly or unwittingly, have sought to involve the Saudi peace plan in misinterpretations, altercations and exchanges of accusations.

The Saudi minister of information wondered in whose interest this is being done, saying: I wonder in whose interest and for what purpose such voices are being raised? In whose interest is the Saudi plan being distorted and rejected? I wonder about the timing of the raising of such voices. It is as if it were not time for us to resort to reason and place [the Arab nation's] interests above everything else as well as to engage in dialogue quietly, frankly and sincerely for the sake of achieving our nation's demands and end our tragedy.

He added: We have experienced the method of altercation and exchange of accusations. It does not liberate a usurped land nor repatriate a dispersed people. Rather it divides our ranks and increases our misery.

Concluding his statement to ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, Dr Yamani said: The Israeli attitude toward the Saudi peace plan reflects the Israeli mentality, which rejects peace and the principles of international legitimacy as expressed in the UN resolutions at the various stages of the Middle East problem. It is not surprising that Israel should react to the Saudi peace plan with this mentality. It is certain, however, that the plan has clearly caused confusion in Israeli calculations and pulled the rug out from under Israeli excuses in front of the world community. It has now become clear to the world, including quarters that have constantly been under Israeli pressure, that Israel's stand has become exposed vis-a-vis the Saudi peace plan, which has put Israel and its supporters to the test in the light of the eight points contained in the plan.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH CHATTI ON FAHD PLAN

LD191346 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1143 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Riyadh, 19 Nov (SPA) -- This morning, His Royal Highness Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal conferred at his office in Riyadh with Mr Habib Chatti, the secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization.

Mr Chatti stated after the meeting that he had discussed with the foreign minister a number of issues related to the Fes summit conference. He added that he had received an invitation to participate in the conference because the issues which are on its agenda are the same issues that concern the Islamic Conference Organization.

Mr Chatti reaffirmed that the Saudi peace plan was based on juristic principles that responded to the Arabs' aspirations. He hoped that the Fes conference would succeed in reaching an agreement regarding the plan. Mr Chatti also referred to the support the Kingdom gives to the organiztion, adding that the organization receives from the Kingdom widespread support for all Islamic projects.

FRENCH ENVOY CALLS FAHD PLAN 'BASIS FOR PEACE'

GF191218 Manama WAKH (GULF NEWS AGENCY) in Arabic 0915 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Jidda, 19 Nov (WAKH) -- French Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Michel Drumetz has said that Saudi Arabia's peace plan can be considered a basis for a just peace in the Middle East. In a statement to the Saudi newspaper AL-BILAD today, the French ambassador said the strength of the plan stems from Saudi Arabia's moderate policy and from its leading role and the position it occupies on the Arab and international levels.

The French ambassador also asserted the EEC countries' interest in the Saudi peace plan. He said they will try to convince countries which have not yet decided on the plan to accept it.

PRINCE DENIES STATEMENT ON USSR, PRC RELATIONS

LD191858 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, governor of the Riyadh region, commented on a report circulated by the news agencies on an item in the [Kuwaiti] weekly [newspaper] AL-HADAF that his highness had said that the Saudi Arabian Kingdom would not establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and China. His Highness Prince Salman said that that news was not true: I have not made any remarks on this topic with any newspaper or magazine.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC AGREEMENTS -- The Saudi information minister has announced that the Saudi Cabinet yesterday approved three economic agreements between Saudi Arabia and the UAE, Bahrain, and Argentina. The two agreements with the UAE and Bahrain provide for commercial exchange between these countries, while the agreement with Argentina provides for economic cooperation between Saudi Arabia and Argentina. [Manama WAKH (GULF NEWS AGENCY) in Arabic 0534 GMT 17 Nov 81 GF]

AID TO UNICEF -- Prince Talal ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, special envoy to UNICEF and president of the Arab Gulf States Program for the Support of UN Development Organization, and UNICEF Executive Director James Grant signed several agreements today. According to these agreements, the program grants $10,239 million in aid for development projects in 10 poor countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. [Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 13 Nov 81 GF]

UAE

FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MOROCCO

GF181556 Abu Dhabi WAM (EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY) in Arabic 1346 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 18 Nov (WAM) -- The members of the UAE delegation to the Arab foreign ministers conference to be held on Sunday in Fes, Morocco, left the country early this morning. The foreign ministers meeting will prepare for the 12th Arab summit conference that will be held in Fes next Wednesday.

The delegation includes 'Ali Humaydan, ambassador at the foreign ministry; Muhammad Husayn ash-Sha'ali, deputy director of the Foreign Ministry's political department; Muhammad Samhan, minister plenipotentiary at the ministry; and Muhammad 'Imran, the second secretary at the ministry.

PDRY

LEADER CITED ON SOVIET PRESENCE, TREATY, UNITY

EA191828 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee and Chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and of the Council of Ministers, has reaffirmed that the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Democratic Yemen, the Libyan Jamahiriyah and Ethiopia is directed against Camp David and the imperialist, reactionary and Zionist designs. It reflects the wish of the three countries and their strategic alliance.

In a Hungarian television interview, rebroadcast yesterday evening by PDRY television, he said that we in Democratic Yemen believe, just as our brothers and friends in Ethiopia believe, that the imperialist conspiracies require us to meet our responsibility to confront these conspiracies.

In reply to a question whether the United States, in collaboration with Egypt and Sudan, will attack Libya, the brother secretary general said that we believe that it is difficult for America or others to mount an attack on the Jamahiriyah because it is not alone in the arena, but is linked by the treaty of friendship and cooperation with Democratic Yemen and Ethiopia, in addition to the fact that it is a member of the Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and has extensive links with Arab national liberation movements and the countries of the socialist camp and the USSR. He stressed that in the event of any attempt, whether by America, Sudan or Egypt, the Libyan people will respond, and we will not stand by with arms folded if the Jamahiriyah is exposed to any aggression.

On claims by the imperialist mass media alleging the existence of Soviet bases in Democratic Yemen, Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said that the USSR is regarded as the biggest oil-producing state and has no need of military bases for protecting its interests because the USSR has no interests in Democratic Yemen. The USSR's interest is in security, stability, peace and supporting the national liberation movements in the region.

He praised the USSR's support for our country and said that we have told our brothers in the region that there are no so-called bases. Rather there exists friendship in practice, and we recognize our friendship with the USSR as a strategic relationship. As for the so-called Soviet presence, we regard it as a justification for a [word indistinct] of new American bases in the region and for the reinforcement of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Indian Ocean.

The brother secretary general also spoke about Yemeni unity and referred to the continuing meetings between officials in the two parts of the homeland. He said that our visit visit to At-Ta'iz came as confirmation of the southern side's readiness to take further coordinating steps along the road to the restoration of Yemeni unity of land and people.

SOVIET INTERIOR MINISTRY DELEGATION ARRIVES

EA191920 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Comrade Gen Yuriy Mikhaylovich [Churbanov], candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet first deputy minister of internal affairs, arrived at dawn today at the head of a delegation on a visit to Democratic Yemen lasting several days at the official invitation of the PDRY Ministry of Interior.

The first round of discussions began this morning between the Yemeni and Soviet sides. The Yemeni side was led by Col Muhammad Abdullah al-Batani, candidate member of the Central Committee and minister of interior, while the Soviet side was led by Comrade Gen Yuriy Mikhaylovich, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR first deputy minister of internal affairs. The high level of relations between the Interior Ministries of the two countries and ways of developing and expanding the scope of cooperation between them were discussed.

LIBYAN OFFICIAL DEPARTS AFTER MEETINGS 19 NOV

LD191524 Aden ANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Aden, 19 Nov (ANA) -- 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the Popular Committee for Foreign Liaison in the Libyan Jamahiriyah, left Aden this morning after participating in the meetings of the political committee of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front which ended in Aden yesterday evening.

In a statement to ANA, Al-'Ubaydi said that the meeting covered many of the issues connected with the current Arab situation and the items to be included in agenda of the Arab summit conference to be held in Fes, Morocco.

He was seen off at the airport by Muhammad Sulayman Nasir, candidate member of the Central Committee and minister of agriculture and agrarian reform; Deputy Foreign Minister for Expatriates Affairs Muhammad Ghalib Ahmad and Secretary of the Libyan Fraternity Bureau in Aden Salim Muhammad Husayn.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR FES MEETINGS

LD191610 Aden ANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Aden, 19 Nov (ANA) -- Member of the Central Committee and PDRY Foreign Minister Salim Salih Muhammad left Aden this morning for Fes to attend meetings of the Arab League Council, which will be held there on the foreign minister level.

In a statement to ANA before leaving, he said that the Arab League Council meeting will devote itself to preparing the ground for the forthcoming Arab summit conference which will be held in Fes on 25 November. He added that the council will discuss many of the important and vital issues which will be discussed by the summit conference and which are connected with the Arab struggle against American imperialism, Zionism and the parties to Camp David. The council will make a serious study of the participation by some European forces in the Sinai multinational force. He affirmed that the PDRY will do all it can, together with its sister Arab countries, for reaching practical decisions and resolutions to face up to the American-Zionist alliance epitomized in the strategic cooperation agreements between the two countries.

Referring to the joint maneuvers to be held by the United States, Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman and to the enlargement of the military bases in Egypt, Somalia and Oman, he said that the intensification of American land and sea military presence will be among the foremost topics to be discussed by the Arab League Council, because these aggressive actions by the United States and the Camp David parties aim at dominating the Arab area and detracting from the countries' sovereignty and independence.

In conclusion, he said that we in the PDRY look forward to seeing the forthcoming Arab summit conference become a watershed in joint Arab action against imperialism, Zionism and the Camp David parties.

VOICE OF PFLO SCORES LACK OF OMANI INDEPENDENCE

EA192038 Aden Voice of PFLO in Arabic 1545 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Brothers: None of the joyful celebrations being held by the agents of the Muscat regime, whether military or civilian parades or anything else in the series of celebrations which they are currently holding in the context of their national day, will distract the masses, even for 1 minute, from the crimes of the agent regime, which are beyond belief. While the agent regime celebrates its national day, the noise of American tanks and other imperialist war machines resounds around our homeland, and the shores of our country are the playground for American warships.

The matter is not confined to the staging of the Bright Star maneuvers on Omani territory but goes beyond that to the limiting of our citizens' freedom of movement within the areas in which the said maneuvers are taking place. Numerous Omani citizens who have refused to obey the orders of the regime's authorities and to adhere to instructions during the period of the maneuvers have been arrested, and there are currently hundreds of citizens in Qabus' jails who expressed their opposition to the treasonous acts that Qabus and his agents have perpetrated in the interest of American imperialist circles.

What sort of national day is this which is held while hundreds of citizens are crouching in cells surrounded by high walls? This festival as well as the other festivals held on this occasion are nothing but a [words indistinct] set up by the regime on the (?bodies) of the masses who have been hostile to Qabus and his regime for years. The freedom of Qabus and the remaining pillars of his regime are in reality nothing but the [words indistinct] of mistakes and their [words indistinct] because there can be no freedom as long as there are dozens of jails, hundreds of detention camps and thousands of intelligence men who search private homes whenever they choose. They arrest citizens on mere suspicion, even if there is no proof to back that suspicion.

What the agents in Muscat talk about, namely that they have achieved great things for the Omani citizen, is only meant to mislead the citizen and to blind him to the truth. They try to make the citizen believe that freedom and democracy can be found in the street, in tall buildings, in the big hotels and in the sultanic palaces scattered all over Oman.

They also try to make him believe that the existence of hundreds of companies, banks and so on is freedom and democracy itself, forgetting that the citizen, by his own intellect, knows full well that buildings have existed in all the countries of the world for hundreds of years.

If Oman lacks these manifestations, then that is due only to the fact that the British colonialists and their agent, the former sultan, caused this backwardness in that they forbade the masses from building even their own homes of stone. The British policy played a role in keeping our people in houses made of date palm leaves, which can still be seen even today in numerous parts of Oman.

Freedom is lacking as long as the citizen lives by the mercy of Qabus' intelligence men. As for democracy, it does not exist in the Sultanate of Oman either.

On the basis of this, we ask: What has the Qabus regime given the Omani people since its assumption of power? The answer is: Nothing, except agentry and the rush into the arms of the new masters. Here we mean the Americans, who have begun taking over the position of the British in Oman.

It is disgraceful and self-contradictory for the Qabus regime to talk about nationalism while the aggressive U.S. military forces do as they like on Omani territory. Perhaps it has become tantamount to an American state. Where is our independence?

Where is the independence that the regime talks about with regard to the land and people of Oman? The presence of the U.S. forces, bases and troops (?in Oman) effaces from our country the word independence, for under these circumstances, Oman is tantamount to a quasicolony and nothing else.

CHAIRMAN 'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD VISITS BULGARIA

For further reportage on the visit of Chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, see the Bulgarian section of the 10 Nov and subsequent issues of the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

YAR

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM SAUDI ARABIA

JN171358 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] In a statement upon his return here today from a 3-day visit to Saudi Arabia, the brother foreign minister stated that he conveyed oral messages from Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, to His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince and deputy prime minister, on bilateral relations in particular and the current Arab situation and preparations for the Arab summit conference in Fes on 25 November in general.

The brother foreign minister said he was carrying messages of reply from King Khalid and Prince Fahd to brother leader 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

He added that he held talks with His Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, aviation and defense minister, and Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister, on the work of the joint Saudi-YAR coordination council and acquainted himself with the practical steps implemented for the development of the projects unanimously agreed upon during the coordination council's meeting in the first half of this year. The brother prime minister stated that it was decided to convene the coordination council's coming meeting in San'a' next March.

In conclusion, He expressed satisfaction with the results of his talks with the Saudi officials, those officials' fraternal response and the sincere cooperation between the two fraternal states.

KUWAITI ENVOY BRINGS MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT

JN171347 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, received at the Presidential Palace at 1300 today Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, Kuwaiti minister of state for Cabinet affairs, who arrived in San'a' this afternoon. The Kuwaiti minister conveyed a written message to the brother leader from his brother Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah.

The meeting was attended by Prime Minister 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani and Muhammad Hizam Shuhati, economy and industry minister.

On arrival in San'a' this afternoon, the Kuwaiti state minister for Cabinet affairs stated that the message he is carrying from the Kuwaiti amir to brother leader 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih concerns relations linking the two fraternal states, the circumstances through which the Arab arena is passing and the preparations for the Arab summit conference to be held in Fes, Morocco.

Kuwaiti Envoy Leaves

JN172048 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, Kuwaiti minister of state for Cabinet affairs, left San'a' this afternoon at the end of a short visit to the YAR. During which he delivered a message to Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdalla Salih, president of the republic. and commander in chief of the armed forces, from his brother the Kuwaiti Amir, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, dealing with bilateral relations and the circumstances through which the Arab nation is passing. SABA' NEWS AGENCY has learned that the brother president asked the Kuwaiti minister to convey a reply message to his brother the Kuwait amir, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah.

CAIRO RADIO COMMENTS ON REAGAN PLAN ON ARMAMENTS

NC191521 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Atiyah 'Isawi commentary]

[Text] The plan announced yesterday by U.S. President Ronald Reagan for reducing the perils of a nuclear war is a good step that is bound to kindle mankind's hopes for living in peace -- without being threatened by extinction at any given moment. For one should realize that if a nuclear way breaks out between the big powers, whose arsenals are overflowing with deadly nuclear weapons, it will not spare any being on this planet -- including the nuclear powers themselves. This stems from the destructive power of this war, which will cause the death of thousands of innocent people who have nothing to do with such a war.

Assuming such a frightening war does not break out, however, we nevertheless find the nuclear powers allotting huge chunks of their budgets for developing nuclear weapons and for producing new versions of these weapons. It would have been better to earmark these budgets or a part of them to helping the developing countries extricate themselves from their dire economic crises, which have claimed the lives of hundreds of thousands of citizens through famine and disease and which have also caused distrubances and riots that in turn imperil peace between various countries.

Yesterday, a U.S. society for the supervision of armaments reported that the cost of armaments throughout the world has reached $550 billion annually -- of which $100 billion are spent on nuclear armaments alone. The society added that the cost of armaments amounts to half the annual income of the world's inhabitants.

For all the above, the importance of the U.S. plan is evident. This plan comprises four points. The most important is U.S. willingness to abandon the idea of deploying 572 modern nuclear missiles in Western Europe -- but on condition that the USSR dismantle its medium-range nuclear missiles directed against the Western countries. Washington is also willing to start new negotiations to attain a significant mutual reduction of strategic weapons as well as a reduction of U.S. and USSR troops.

While we believe that this positive step is the harbinger of good tidings from the United States, we urge the USSR and all the nuclear countries in the world to show the same positive attitude on this issue so as to work for the benefit, security and prosperity of humanity -- which is what all of us desire. We say that all the conflicting nuclear parties must work for building a mutual trust in this respect in a spirit of maintaining the peoples' security, and without obstructing the negotiations for the limitation of arms which are expected to take place in Geneva, so as to elicit the results anticipated from these talks. This is the way to reduce tension in the world, which has already had its fill of traditional conflicts.

AL-HAWADITH INTERVIEWS DEFENSE MINISTER

PM191647 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 20 Nov 81 pp 36-38

[Huda al-Husayni interview with Defense Minister Lt Gen 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah in Cairo -- date not given]

[Excerpt] AL-HAWADITH: Are you a candidate for the vice presidency?

Abu Ghazalah: Am I a candidate? Who said?

AL-HAWADITH: So it is being said and that is what I have heard.

Abu Ghazalah: All this talk is untrue. Of course, President Husni Mubarak is the one who will choose the vice president and, of course, he has his own way of choosing. I absolutely do not wish to figure among the ones from whom the choice will be made.

AL-HAWADITH: You mean you prefer to remain in the Ministry of Defense.

Abu Ghazalah: Of course I prefer to remain in the Ministry of Defense for a period of time until I finish the task I wish to accomplish. This concerns the development of the Armed Forces. After that I will say goodbye.

AL-HAWADITH: What are, in your view, the motives behind the disclosure by the American journalist Jack Anderson on 17 October of what he called the arms scandal regarding which information has been suppressed?

Abu Ghazalah: I do not know, in fact, where he came by such a story. Nor do I attach any importance to this subject because it is in my nature not to bother with anything that is false. When one occupies a high position one comes in for a lot of flak. As for Anderson's story it is absolutely untrue. We in the Armed Forces have a particular way of dealing with contracts. There are committees. It is not one person who makes a decision individually -- neither a minister or a military attache. During the period which Anderson is talking about I was a military attache [in Washington]. Such matters are dealt with carefully by committees. The things Jack Anderson talks about do not occur in the Armed Forces, thank God. And because such talk is untrue, we do not pay it any attention. Also everybody knows who Jack Anderson is and who he works for.

AL-HAWADITH: Since you escaped death, how far you now believe in fate?

Abu Ghazalah: My belief [in fate] has strengthened since the 1973 war. During the War I was in a military jeep which ran into a minefield and was blown up; two died and two were wounded. I was a brigadier then. I was unhurt, apart from a strained thigh. The colonel sitting next to me was slightly wounded. On another occasion my tank was hit by an artillery shell and again I was unhurt. God is there. I believed in fate even before this incident and my belief stems from my credo and faith, which has become stronger.

AL-HAWADITH: There have been many conflicting statements with regard to the incident. First you said that you arrested the group that assassinated President as-Sadat and that the leader of the group was killed. Then... [sentence left unfinished]

Abu Ghazalah: I did not say that he died. I said that they had been arrested. It was the press that said he died. The confusion was because of the large number of people present and everyone was putting their own interpretation on matters. I said that the group has been arrested and that it included an officer in the armed forces, Khalid al-Islambuli. I absolutely did not say that he died; he was wounded and was in a serious condition. We have done the impossible in keeping him alive because we want to know the truth about matters. Being shot is something, being shot while being arrested is something else. He has been referred to stand trial and investigation is being carried out in the normal manner in order to determine the truth.

AL-HAWADITH: You mean the killer is still alive?

Abu Ghazalah: He exists.

AL-HAWADITH: His mother says he died.

Abu Ghazalah: No, his mother does not know anything, naturally as long as a mother does not see her child she considers him dead. Certainly there are people who go to her, talk to her, whip up her emotions and tell her falsehoods.

But I assure you honestly and truly that the four are alive and in good health.

AL-HAWADITH: Can I see him?

Abu Ghazalah: Of course.

Here Abu Ghazalah asked an officer attending the interview to accompany me to see Khalid al-Islambuli. Continuing, he said: You will see him from a distance but you will not talk to him as this would affect the investigation. You can take pictures of him. (Everything was ready but the prosecutor general refused to allow me to visit him or to see him from distance. The officer suggested that I remain for the trial during which I could meet Khalid al-Islambuli)

AL-HAWADITH: You have stated that the trial will be public and that the accused will be publicly executed.

Abu Ghazalah: I did not say publicly. I said that the execution will be announced. In our Armed Forces, when an officer is sentenced to death he is executed before the soldiers. There is a squad which is called the death squad. The court decision will be read before a large number of soldiers then the execution will be carried out by firing squad. There is no need to carry out the execution in At-Tahrir Square.

AL-HAWADITH: Don't you think that you are jumping to conclusions when you mention execution?

Abu Ghazalah: I did not mention execution in an abstract manner. [sentence as published] I said that if the charge against him is proved and if he is the murderer then he is bound to be executed. The death sentence is something to be expected. Maybe in what I said I jumped to conclusions but in such moments one is ruled by emotions rather than by reality. Man is revolutionary by nature. But, or course, I am not passing a death sentence on him because the court might not pass a death judgement. In any case if I was wrong at the beginning I am sorry and I apologize.

AL-HAWADITH: It is being said that in the army you are looking for the Ahmad Badawi group. Is this true?

Abu Ghazalah: Marshal Ahmad Badawi? We do not have in the Armed Forces a group called X or Z. Marshal Ahmad Badawi was an excellent soldier and his death was a matter of fate. God creates the reasons in the matter of fate. The things that have been rumored -- I do not know who was behind the death of Badawi. Well, there are people who spread such rumors and say that I was involved in killing Badawi and that I am a criminal butcher. Do I look like a criminal or a butcher? By God, never in my life have I killed nor will I kill anybody and I never wish to be accused of such a thing.

AL-HAWADITH: Have there been rumors accusing you of having taken part in the killing [of As-Sadat].

Abu Ghazalah: There are many rumors and much talk. You know how fast rumors spread in our Arab area. The enemies are many in number and everyone of them sees things according to his whims. I was in my seat when a bullet pierced my cap and I was hit; a piece of shrapnel hit me under the eye. What happened was a matter of fate. If we were to believe the rumors do you believe that someone [involved in the murder of the president] could sit next to the president on the reviewing platform while bullets were whizzing from every side? There are many rumors and we will hear more of them. Such is our Arab nation. I wish one day all this will be over and the Arab nation will return to unity.

AL-HAWADITH: Will it return?

Abu Ghazalah: God willing, I hope so. Naturally, this does not depend on Abu Ghazalah alone. Abu Ghazalah is no more than a simple individual in Egypt; he does not chart the Arab nation's policy but implements a policy which I hope is a sound policy.

AL-HAWADITH: How was your relationship with Ahmad Badawi?

Abu Ghazalah: He was more than a friend; he was an excellent officer. I wish to add that my family relationship with his children is stronger than my relationship with my own children.

AL-HAWADITH: What is your opinion of General Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili?

Abu Ghazalah: Honestly, I do not know Sa'd ash-Shadhili personally, because he was the chief of staff of the Armed Forces and I was artillery commander in the 2d Army. I mean that there was no sort of direct contact between us. However, I take exception to any officer holding a high rank in any armed forces, whether rightly or wrongly, to go abroad and then to rebel against his country and insult it. Insulting one's country is the ugliest form of rewarding it for the good it had done to one. In my opinion, Ash-Shadhili committed a gross mistake against himself, firstly because the country had honored him and appointed him ambassador and also because he went as an ambassador and committed a mistake on television ... and was transferred from one embassy to another and ended by adopting this behavior and this hostile attitude toward his country and homeland. If he believes that mistakes have been committed, he is the commander. He ought to come back and to fight and put things in order. Running away reveals his nature.

Secondly -- this is the important thing -- Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili was never an excellent officer in the Egyptian Armed Forces. These are facts. It was circumstances which made him chief of staff. When the man who appointed him chief of staff of the Armed Forces fell, Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili was the first to stab him in the back. I do not wish to say anything more.

AL-HAWADITH: It has been said that a plan for war against Libya had been ready and that the war was to be launched on the day of 'Id al-Adha but the assassination incident then took place.

Abu Ghazalah: We have not had, we do not have, and will not have a plan for war against Libya. Libya is open, in the sense that it is not an impregnable fortress even with the hugh and fearful quantities of arms it has acquired from the Soviets. There is no enmity between us and the Libyan people, we have no enmity toward Libya and we cannot possibly attack it whatever the reason. The subject could have been brought to a close in 1976. Our forces penetrated [Libya] for a few days and then withdrew. They could have continued had there been enmity between us and Libya. The way to Tripoli was open. Despite this, they shelled inhabitants on the border ....

As far as I am concerned, I have no plan. I have not thought of either invading Libya or of striking at it. But, naturally, should someone act rashly, we would retaliate. Why should we fight Libya? But if "he" [Al-Qadhdhafi] seeks war, let him go fight his basic enemy. We have never been the enemies of Libya. There are 250,000 Egyptians working in Libya. Would it be sensible for us to fight our own people. Then, when did Egypt ever fight an Arab state? Never. On the contrary, all the Arab states are fighting each other. The only state that has not fought or struck at an Arab state is Egypt. Yet, it has been struck at and insulted a great deal by the Arab states. Despite this, there is no rancor in our hearts against any Arab. We have many Palestinians here, the people of Yasir 'Arafat. Moreover, no Arab has even heard an insult directed against him here. Don't you dare believe that we will fight Libya or that we are contemplating such a thing.

AL-HAWADITH: Then what is the reason for this calm which has prevailed in the area. It makes one feel as if something is taking place secretly?

Abu Ghazalah: You mean the lull before the storm? For the sake of honesty and history, I cannot predict what will ahppen. There are some people and some states whose next steps cannot be predicted by anyone. In other words, each one is assessing his calculations as he pleases without resorting to logic. However, we implore God to give his guidance, for he is the guide.

AL-HAWADITH: Following As-Sadat's assassination, you visited the border with Libya but you did not visit the border with Israel?

Abu Ghazalah: Who said so. We placed all the Armed Forces on a state of alert on all our borders including Sinai. Furthermore, I have not visited any border but I have raised the level of the forces' preparedness in all directions, including the Mediterranean.

AL-HAWADITH: In the wake of the peace agreement with Israel, some fear that you will conclude a joint defense agreement between Egypt and Israel...

Abu Ghazalah: Put such matters from your mind completely. We stand by our word. We have signed the peace agreement because we seek peace to order to develop Egypt which has suffered miserably for many long years. Nevertheless, we cannot possibly relinguish the Palestinian cause nor can we possibly renounce the rights of the Palestinian people. No one can force another into concluding a joint defense agreement. Moreover, why should we conclude such an agreement. Do not expect such a thing at all. There will be no joint defense agreement between us and Israel.

AL-HAWADITH: In your opinion, why has Israel objected to the AWACS deal for Saudi Arabia and at the same time rejected the Saudi initiative? And what is your opinion about this initiative?

Abu Ghazalah: Israel has always been objecting to anything the Arab states acquire. It always says: "No". Such is its policy. In any case, we are happy that Saudi Arabia has taken the AWACS. We wish we could get the AWACS also. May God facilitate things.

AL-HAWADITH: Have you asked for AWACS?

Abu Ghazalah: The truth is that we have asked for the Hawkeye which we call the poor man's AWACS. We are not rich, we are poor. Undoubtedly, we are in need of the early warning planes but where can we get $1,001,000,000 to pay for one such plane? In my capacity as defense minister, in asking for such a thing, I would be placing on the people of my country a burden which they cannot bear. This is unfair, is it not?

AL-HAWADITH: What happened to the army housing project? Have you secured the necessary funds?

Abu Ghazalah: The Army is in good shape, I have the funds and we will open the envelopes [the bids] -- for 1,000 apartments on the 17th of this month. So far, we have given apartments to more than 4,000 officers, thank God. The project is proceeding well.

AL-HAWADITH: In your interview to AKHIR SA'AH [Egyptian magazine] you stated that those who carried out the assassination operation were able to smuggle the weapons into the vehicle. How did they manage to do that? Where was the official responsible for them? Was he not colluding with them?

Since 0930 today, the higher military court has been meeting to try five members of the Armed Forces whose mistakes, we believe, enabled the weapons and ammunition to be smuggled in.

AL-HAWADITH: What were these mistakes?

Abu Ghazalah: In a nutshell, there are instructions that every individual must be searched. Instead of searching every individual, they searched only a number of individuals -- an unintentional mistake. It has been proved beyond doubt that they were not collaborating at all in this matter. Had they been collaborating, they would have participated [in the operation]. It was the result of minor negligence. Even the charge brought against them does not involve gross negligence but says: [their negligence] "has led to...."

I decided to leave the matter to the judiciary. In my capacity as defense minister, I could have punished them as this falls within my powers but I preferred to have the case referred to the military prosecution for investigation. Despite my being defense minister, I am still a human being and I might be overcome by sentiment and be either cruel or sympathetic. For this reason I left the case to the court which is guaranteed [to mete out justice] better than I, 100 percent. The reason: I am angry because something happened within the Armed Forces while I was defense minister.

AL-HAWADITH: Despite this, you have defended the guards who were guarding President as-Sadat and who are trained to carry out such duties. It is being said abroad that the guards had 15 seconds in which to act and this a long time, comparatively, and yet they did not act.

Abu Ghazalah: Fifteen seconds is a long time? All right then, why did not Reagan's guards act within 15 seconds against the man who shot and injured Reagan? I will tell you something. Surprise in any part of the world can paralyze any organization, however efficient it might be, for not less than 90 or 100 seconds. They executed the operation in less than 25 seconds. Moreover, this matter did not require training. Some say that those men were highly trained. This could not be so. They had ordinary training, so much so that during the investigations, the prosecution issued a complete statement about the incident and the conclusion was that the four men had taken much more time [to implement their operation] than they had expected because the distance between the vehicle and the platform was 17 meters. When they jumped down and ran, how much time did they need to cover a distance of 17 meters? Five seconds? Seven seconds? About that much. It was God's wish that President as-Sadat should die on an honorable day. So he died. You should not believe that the guards had 10 or 5 seconds in which to act. Had the grenade exploded, the whole thing would have ended without bullets.

Two grenades fell on the reviewing stand but they did not explode. Had they exploded, the stand with all the people on it would have been destroyed without any need for attack and shooting even before anyone could realize what was happening.

AL-HAWADITH: It has been said that the grenade that exploded was a smoke grenade intended to create confusion.

Abu Ghazalah: We call it an offensive [hujumiyah] grenade. One would hurl it and then attack. Its shrapnel is not as effective as its effect is in damaging morale. However, they hurled two grenades which did not explode.

AL-HAWADITH: Supposing the United States were to set the Rapid Deployment Force in motion in the area, would the Egyptian Army participate with this force?

Abu Ghazalah: Participate with what? Egypt fights in self-defense. If an enemy attacks us, we would fight him. As for the participation, why should we?

President as-Sadat committed himself and I believe the Egyptian Government is still committed to the fact that "Ra's Banas" could be used by the Americans as a facility. If they wish to use it for a certain action in the area but not within Egypt's borders or in attacking Egypt, they're welcome. We are capable of defending Egypt -- all 360 degrees of it.

AL-HAWADITH: It is said that you are giving facilities to the United States because you do not have complete confidence in it and have a suspicion that the United States might transform Egypt in the way that they did Iran during the shah's era?

Abu Ghazalah: Egypt is completely different from Iran. The people of Egypt are peaceable and not fanatics. As for the report that we do not have confidence in the Americans, this is said by those who wish to drive a wedge between us and the Americans. As long as we have confidence in ourselves, we can have dealings with the jinn and the devil.

AL-HAWADITH: In other words, you are prepared to have dealings with the Soviet Union?

Abu Ghazalah: I did not mention the Soviet Union. I said our confidence in ourselves enables us to have dealings with whomsoever we believe we have an interest in so doing. This is an established fact and our history bears witness to this fact.

AL-HAWADITH: It is said that several divisions of the Egyptian Army were not happy with the peace agreement and with President as-Sadat's policy toward Israel and the United States.

Abu Ghazalah: Such talk is unfounded and has no relation to the truth. The Armed Forces are satisfied with the peace agreement and pleased with it because it means liberating the land without bloodshed.

AL-HAWADITH: It is being whispered here that there is a coordination problem between the army and the police, which include the central security and investigation bodies whose men are spread everywhere. You declared a state of emergency but did not send the army onto the streets. This was interpreted by some as being due to the government's lack of confidence in the army.

AL-HAWADITH: Who said so? I will tell you one thing: The task of the Armed Forces is to defend the country as well the constitutional legality if necessary. As for the task of the police it comprises internal security, central security and so on.

There is complete coordination between the Ministries of Defense and Interior. Supposing that something happens which the police cannot cope with, then the Armed Forces cooperate with the police. There is absolutely no conflict between these tasks: On the contrary, in the present case of terror, military intelligence cooperates with the general intelligence as well as with the other state organs. We have daily coordination meetings. Do not believe such rumors.

AL-HAWADITH: According to rumors, Minister of Interior Nabawi Isma'il has asked that you be interrogated and that President Mubarak agreed. The reason for the investigation of you is that you were the defense minister when the incident occurred during the military parade.

Abu Ghazalah: How do you want me to deal with rumors? How can I fight a phantom? Work is the best proof. I meet with the president almost every 48 hours and I submit to him reports on certain tasks assigned to me. Yesterday Nabawi Isma'il was here with me in order to agree on the next steps and what should be done. Well, do I look to you as if I am under arrest?

AL-HAWADITH: It is said that the position commander [at the parade ground] either was arrested or committed suicide.

Abu Ghazalah: We do not have what you call a position commander. We have the central military area and the commander of this area is responsible for the parade. Would you like to meet him?

(The defense minister ordered that I go and meet those responsible for the parade, which I did.)

AL-HAWADITH: Many people fear that Israel might invade southern Lebanon. What would Egypt's position be in such a case?

Abu Ghazalah: For the hundredth time I stress that Egypt is against the interference of one country in the affairs of another. Egypt is very concerned for the security, stability and integrity of Lebanon. This is what President as-Sadat always said and what President Mubarak says too. As for the question of "if" ... "if" is the work of the devil. I hope that this "if" will not occur.

AL-HAWADITH: How do you see Egypt's relations with the Arab countries?

Abu Ghazalah: I believe that the Arab area is one indivisible unit. I also believe that it is in the interest of the Arab nation that it should take a different look at the matter [of relations with Egypt], a look that is different from the present narrow and localized one. Everyone should not think of himself only. If the security of the Arab nation and the Arab area is not looked at as one and the same thing we will all be in danger. Look at the present state of disunity. Iraq is in danger in its war with Iran; Syria is in danger and so are the UAE, Saudi Arabia, South Yemen, and North Yemen. Why?

We have sufficient resources to enable us to be more than a great power. Do we want to occupy others? If Europe, after wars lasting scores of years, is cooperating, why cannot we cooperate as long as we are one nation, have the same characteristics and speak the same language?

I believe and I would say openly, even if some do not like to hear this, that the security of the Arab area is a single entity. The Arabs must coordinate among themselves and give up disputes between themselves in the interest of the future of the Arab nation because the future will remain in jeopardy as long as they are quarrelling. Quarrels enable the vipers to infliltrate and poison the atmosphere. Let us look at the Red Sea. It is ours, so why should there be another power active in the Red Sea. Who are the people on the Arab Gulf shores? They are all Arabs and they are all friends. Oil is the wealth of the Arabs and what is available is more than a single country needs. No, we do not need convincing. When we sit with anybody and talk to him, we find that he is convinced but it is the question of who will take the first step, as the Americans say. I do not know. For ourselves our thinking is sound and we are convinced. When an Egyptian sits down with a Saudi or the Lebanese, they are friends. We all are married to one another and related to one another. Why [there is no agreement], I do not know.

AL-HAWADITH: Would you like to add anything?

Abu Ghazalah: I would like to send my greetings to every young man and young woman, man, officer and soldier in Lebanon.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE NO 527

JN191715 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Communique No 527 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 19 November 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our victorious armed forces continue to inflict heavy losses in lives and equipment on the forces of the aggressive Persian regime in the operational sectors. The outcome of their activities last night and today was as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. One of our valiant forward units raided enemy positions in the Shush sector. After a short, fierce battle, the enemy fled, sustaining heavy losses put at 35 killed. The enemy also lost seven soldiers and one stockpile of hardware and one observation post destroyed in the same region.
B. Our forward units pounded enemy concentrations and positions in the Abadan region, killing 19 and destroying 2 vehicles, 5 stockpiles of hardware and 2 observation posts.
C. Three were killed and one armored personnel carrier and one excavator were destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region.
D. Three were killed and one gun was destroyed in the Sumar region.
E. One personnel carrier and one vehicle were destroyed in the Ahvaz region.
F. One vehicle and one stockpile of hardware were destroyed in the Dezful
G. The aircraft of our valiant air force today raided enemy concentrations and positions in the southern sector of the theater of operations and scored direct and effective hits before returning safely to base.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 67 killed and 2 personnel carriers, 4 vehicles, 1 gun, 1 excavator, 7 stockpiles of hardware and 3 observation posts destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 12 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One vehicle damaged.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM MOROCCAN KING

JN181147 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1105 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 18 Nov (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn received a written message today from his brother His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco concerning the 12th Arab summit conference scheduled to be held on 25 November in the Moroccan city of Fes.

BRIEFS

RETURNING AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE -- The Iraqi Embassy in Paris hosted a reception yesterday in honor of Iraqi Ambassador to France Nuri Isma'il al-Wa'is on the occasion of the end of his term of office. [Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 19 Nov 81 JN]

KING HUSAYN DISCUSSES MIDEAST AT LONDON SEMINAR

PM201007 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 19 Nov 81 pp 1, 2

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT report: "King Husayn Supports the Return of Sinai and Warns of Israel's Increasing Belligerence"]

[Excerpts] London -- King Husayn of Jordan has stated that "the presence of a strong Israel does not generate flexibility in Israel's stance on peace. A strong Israel is a more aggressive Israel."

This was stated in a speech the Jordanian monarch delivered at the opening session of the international seminar on "The Future of Peace in the Middle East" organized by the Arab Studies Center at the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London.

King Husayn pointed out that Israel, which began "an aggressive movement to deprive a people of their rights, is growing through violence stage by stage at the expense of the Arabs. The Israeli map is still unclear."

The Jordanian monarch expressed his pessimism because of the eruptions occurring recently in the internal political situation in Israel represented "in the renewal of the Likud government's mandate for another term, the aggression against south Lebanon and the attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor." Consequently, "we are confronted by an Israel that is more aggressive than before."

King Husayn explained that "the regrettable incidents in Egypt were the result of Israeli intransigence and other pressures after President as-Sadat delivered his speech in the Knesset." He added: "We tried to stand in one line in the Arab homeland but the dangers sharpened."

King Husayn pointed out that President as-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem aborted attempts to form a unified Arab delegation preparatory to the Geneva negotiations. He said: "We believed President as-Sadat's speech in the Knesset contained elements which could lead to comprehensive peace. We were in touch with the Egyptian leadership until the Camp David conference convened, but the results of Camp David were the severest shock we had for many years."

The Jordanian monarch emphasized that he supports "the return of Sinai to Egypt as soon as possible." He said: "But we refuse to legitimize the aggressive Israeli behavior against Palestine." He explained that "a just and durable peace in the area affects the whole world." King Husayn went on to say: "In this regard, we do not agree to Jerusalem being the capital of Israel because Jerusalem concerns everyone who believes in God. Therefore, we call for the restoration of the Arab part of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty so that it will be a center for all religions and not for denying the rights of the other religions."

Regarding Egypt's situation, the Jordanian king pointed out that "no one in the Arab homeland feels happy about Egypt's continued separation from the Arab nation because no one can deny Egypt's position and sacrifices for the Arab cause."

King Husayn said that Israel's plan to construct a canal between the Dead Sea and the Mediterranean "confirms that Israel has no intention of recognizing the rights of others," since the Dead Sea area belongs to Jordan and the West Bank.

Also, "Israel refuses to recognize UN Resolution 242, which the Arabs have accepted as a basis for a peaceful settlement and which has the support of both the Western states and the Soviet Union."

King Husayn concluded his speech by saying: "Israel aims to foment international tension and attract the major powers to our area." He added: "All we need is a better understanding of the facts so that we can participate in finding solutions that are not restricted to a certain problem or a certain people but will affect the future of peace in general."

The session was chaired by Lord Caradon, who said in his speech that UN Resolution 242 represented a form of international consensus on which the United States and the Soviet Union agreed.

'Abd al-Majid Farid, [chairman of the board of directors of the Arab Studies Center], had earlier begun by putting forward the question of peace in the Middle East for "a rational discussion that would clarify the landmarks on the road toward comprehensive peace." Faird expressed the hope that "these landmarks will be beneficial to the decisionmaker in his long search for the right path to a just and lasting peace in the Middle East."

'Abd al-Majid Farid, spoke about the Egyptian concept and the Camp David process. He explained that the situation in the Middle East "is not a matter of choice between war and peace but a choice between a just and lasting peace and a peace that is not based on reality." He explained that the core of the problem is territory and that "Israel's aim is to take this territory."

Farid emphasized that there were five basic elements to the Camp David agreements:

1. With regard to political sovereignty, they restrict Egyptian sovereignty and dictate that dealings with Israel should take precedence over dealings with the Arab homeland.
2. With regard to military sovereignty, they restrict armaments in Sinai and, therefore, the possibility of Sinai being retaken will continue to exist.
3. With regard to the Palestinians, Israel will not recognize the rights of these people.
4. With regard to those who have not signed them, the Camp David agreements call for imposing the type of peace achieved on the other parties which have not signed the agreements.
5. Regarding the U.S. military presence, this has been achieved in the form of American-Israeli strategic cooperation backed by political and economic measures to ensure Israel's needs first of all.

Farid concluded his speech by saying that 3 years after Camp David it can be said that peace has not been achieved and that promised prosperity has not been achieved in Egypt.

CAMILLE SHAM'UN ON FOLLOWUP COMMITTEE DECISIONS

NC191216 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 16-22 Nov 81 pp 16-19

[By Lydia Georgi]

[Excerpt] -- Syrian participation in the proposed force for the supervision of the Lebanese coast is unacceptable.

-- The rightist Lebanese Front will reject any supervision of the ports under its control unless supervision is also imposed on the land routes through which arms are being delivered to the leftist militias.

-- The roads between east and west Beirut will be reopened if the Syrian troops and the Palestine liberation army troops of the Arab Deterrent Forces are pulled back from the capital's "green line" to allow the deployment of internal security forces and the Lebanese Army soldiers on both sides of that line.

-- The Lebanese Front has no objection to the deployment of internal security forces, with army assistance "if necessary," in downtown Beirut.

Those views were expressed last week by former President Camille Sham'un, leader of the Lebanese Front, in written answers to MONDAY MORNING's questions.

Sham'un was commenting on the two major decisions made by the Arab Follow-up Committee when it met at ministerial level in B'abda last week:

The first decision was that work be started on the establishment of a coast guard, made up of troops contributed by the states represented on the committee (Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Syria, Lebanon), to supervise the Lebanese coast and see to it that no arms reach any of the Lebanese militias and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The second was that Lebanese security forces be deployed on the eastern side of Beirut's "green line" from the Sodeco area to the port, as a first step towards reopening the east-west traffic routes in that stretch.

Commenting on the coast guard decision, Sham'un said that "the 10 or 15 militias" in leftist-dominated west Beirut were receiving their arms "from Syria or through the Syrian borders." He added: "We reject any idea of one-sided control."

The Lebanese Front, he said, also rejected "any participation of Syrian troops" in the proposed coast guard should the coast guard ever be created.

Where the "green line" was concerned, Sham'un said, "Syrian and PLO forces should be withdrawn from the western side of the 'green line' in the area beginning at Kafr Shima down to Sodeco and the port. The Lebanese Army and the Lebanese security forces should be deployed instead. That will undoubtedly lead to the peaceful reopening of all crossing between east and west Beirut," and "if we open the crossings and maintain order and security, all the Lebanese will meet and cooperate immediately."

As for the objections that were being raised against the Lebanese army, these "carry a Syrian trademark," Sham'un said.

He said that the memorandum which the Lebanese Front would submit to the Lebanese Government before the November 25 Arab summit in Fes "will ask that the problem of Lebanese sovereignty be raised and discussed" at the summit.

The Arab Follow-up Committee had made no progress towards a solution of the Lebanese problem, he added, but Lebanon should raise the matter at the Fes summit and "try by all means to reach an Arab solution." He added, however, that "if the Arab League is not in a position to solve an Arab problem, the only alternative left is to take legal proceedings before the General Assembly or the Security Council of the UN or before any other international body." Asked to elaborate on a statement he made to the Phalangist "Voice of Lebanon" radio last week to the effect that he was considering running for president again next year, Sham'un said: "My position regarding my candidacy... was made very clear last week. My opinion remains unchanged."

In the radio interview, Sham'un had said: "As a politician, I may think of crowning my career with an act that may serve my country or help save it... but on the other hand, and I say this frankly, I will be 82 next August. Does an 82-year-old have enough physical strength?... I sometimes think of the presidency of the republic. Politically, perhaps I aspire to it, but facing this aspiration is the question of age... it is too early to say whether I am a candidate nor not."

WALID JUNBLATT PRAISES USSR MIDEAST POLICY

PM181641 Beirut AS-SAFIR in Arabic 15 Nov 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Junblatt returns from Moscow: 'Lebanese Crisis Is Not About To Be Solved; No Peace in the Area Without the Soviets'"]

[Text] Walid Junblatt, chairman of the Central Political Council of the Lebanese National Movement, returned to Beirut yesterday from an offical visit to the Soviet Union at the head of a delegation of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party at the initiation of the CPSU Central Committee to participate in the 64th anniversary of the October socialist revolution.

Upon arrival at the airport Junblatt made a statement about his contacts in Moscow. He said: I met with senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee and discussions dealt with Lebanon and the Middle East. Therefore, the common view was that the Lebanese crisis at present is not about to be solved. Junblatt said: In fact, the Soviet Union has always adhered to defined principles, which are the sovereignty and independence of Lebanon and support for the Lebanese national forces and the Palestinian revolution. I believe that this is enough and more than enough.

Before departure from Moscow Junblatt made a statement to APN in which he stressed "the need to thwart all the attempts aimed at excluding the Soviet Union from participating in solving the Middle East crisis" and pointed out that "it is impossible to establish a just and sound peace in the area without such participation." Junblatt added: U.S. policy in the area is characterized by one single objective, which is to intensify the spirit of hostility toward the Arab people and pursue a clearly hostile policy against the Arabs. Recent events and events of past years clearly indicate that the United States and its right arm, Israel, are seeking to crush the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese National Movement and, subsequently, launch an offensive against the other factions of the Arab liberation movement. Junblatt pointed to the strengthening of the alliance between the Palestinian resistance movement and the Lebanese National Movement. Past and present events have proved that such a strengthening is most essential in the present circumstances, he said. Junblatt praised the Soviet Union's role in the struggle for a just and peaceful settlement in the Middle East and pointed out that the Soviet Union has given and still gives material and moral support for the Arab people's just struggle.

He said Soviet policy in the Middle East fully and wholly meets the Arab peoples' aspirations and interests. Therefore, he added, I would like to say that it is necessary to thwart all the attempts aimed at excluding the Soviet Union from participating in the settlement of the Middle East crisis. Just and sound peace can never be established in the Middle East without the Soviet Union's participation.

AUSTRALIAN DIPLOMAT DISCUSSES SINAI FORCE

NC191407 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 16-22 Nov 81 pp 47-49

[By Lydia Georgi]

[Excerpt] The Australian ambassador to Lebanon and Syria, David Wilson, stated last week that if his government took a final decision to participate in the Sinai force, it would be "on the understanding that the parties to the (Camp David) accords...would press forward with a continuing peace process in the Middle East, not only in Sinai but also as regards the negotiations relating to the West Bank and Gaza."

In written answers to MONDAY MORNING Malcolm Fraser's statement that "much would depend now on (Israeli) Prime Minister Menahem Begin and the Israeli parliament, who now had the opportunity to make sure the continuing talks were meaningful."

Wilson pointed out that Fraser had recently stated "that a solution to the Palestinian issue was central to the future stability of the Middle East." He added: "We are looking to the U.S. and to all parties to the Middle East dispute to make a contribution towards ensuring a continuing and meaningful peace process in the Middle East."

Stressing that Australia's decision to contribute troops to the Sinai force was "still contingent," the ambassador said any Australian participation "would be of a limited duration to be agreed" and "no part of the peace-keeping force would have any association with the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force."

He expressed the hope that "Arab states will understand that Australia's decision is neither pro-Israel nor anti-Arab." "How Arab states react is a matter for them," he added, "but I hope that they would see the advantages in maintaining and improving mutually profitable trade and other relations with a distant country which most certainly wishes to develop its relations with them."

"Australia," Ambassador Wilson said, "has made clear that it would have preferred the (Sinai) force to be formed under UN auspices. Unfortunately, this was not possible given the threatened Soviet veto. In this situation, Australia believes that an international peace-keeping force operating outside the UN system is preferable to the risk that progress towards implementation of this aspect of the (Camp David) peace process should be frustrated by the absence of any force."

Asked whether the Australian decision to contribute troops to the Sinai force meant full Australian support of the Camp David agreements which most Arab countries rejected, Wilson said: "Australia regarded Camp David as a breakthrough, although, as Mr Fraser recently made clear, it was not a question of believing that all problems were solved. He also said that a solution to the Palestinian issue was central to the future stability and peace of the Middle East.

Australian participation in the Sinai force, he added, "would be on the understanding that all the parties to the accords should abide in word and deed by their obligations and would press forward with a continuing peace process in the Middle East, not only on Sinai but also as regards the negotiations relating to the West Bank and Gaza Strip. "Australia has made clear on several occasions its support for the existence of Israel behind secure and recognized borders as specified in Security Council Resolutions 242 and 330. Noting Austrialia'a record of support on this point, Mr Fraser said that much would depend now on Prime Minister Begin and the Israeli parliament, who now had the opportunity to make sure the continuing talks were meaningful."

Unlike the British Government, whose ambassador in Beirut told MONDAY MORNING last week that London considered Camp David to be "finished, more or less," Australia "has not said it considers Camp David to be at an end," Wilson said. "On October 22, our prime minister stated that he considered a solution to the Palestinian issue is central to the future stability of the Middle East. We are looking to U.S. and to all parties to the Middle East dispute to make a contribution towards ensuring a continuing and meaningful peace process in the Middle East."

The Australian ambassador said his government "recognizes that many Arab countries are opposed to the Camp David accords, but it believes there is value in a process which leads to the return of Arab territory to its owner, in this case Egypt. Australia and Egypt have a long tradition of extensive relations, both political and commercial. Egypt wanted us to participate in the Sinai force and, given the situation existing at the time, this was another factor in our decision to participate."

That decision, he said, was made "only after long and difficult deliberation on the pros and cons. The possible risk to our trade relations with the Middle East states was an important factor, but as I mentioned earlier, not the only factor. We belive there is value in a process which brings about the return of Arab territory to its owner, and Australia hopes it will be possible to develop its relations with the Arab states."

HADDAD BANS CIVILIAN WEAR OF MILITARY UNIFORMS

NC200716 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Free Lebanon Commander Major Haddad has noticed that most citizens -- military servicemen and civilians -- in free Lebanon often move around or engage in private work wearing military uniforms. Therefore, to preserve the dignity of the military uniform and as part of the austerity policy, commander of free Lebanon Major Haddad has decided the following:

1. The wearing of military uniforms by anyone outside the framework of military service is absolutely prohibited.

2. The wearing of military uniforms is restricted to servicemen during the period of their service in posts.

3. Personnel of emergency services, military officials, military police and anyone carrying out semipermanent military duties are excepted from this decision.

4. The military officials and the military police are empowered to supervise the implementation of this decision, to end violations and to submit written reports on the violators to the responsible authorities.

5. Material and disciplinary penalties will be imposed on offenders.

6. This decision shall go into effect immediately after it is made public.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES SOVIET MINISTER BAKHIREV

JN191650 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received at 1600 today Soviet Machine Building Minister Vyacheslav Bakhirev. Soviet Ambassador in Damascus Vladimir Yukhin attended the meeting.

Bakhirev conveyed to the president the greetings of President Brezhnev and the Soviet Leaders. Talks dealt with existing relations of friendship and cooperation between the two friendly countries.

At the end of the meeting, the president asked the Soviet minister to convey his greetings and best wishes to President Brezhnev and the Soviet leaders.

TISHRIN EXAMINES RECOGNITION OF ISRAEL ISSUE

JN200629 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 20 Nov 81

[From the press review]

[Text] In a commentary TISHRIN asks: What should be recognized? And why should there be recognition? In reply, it says: When some EEC states were compelled to change their previous stand and began to get closer to the Camp David accords and yield to U.S. pressures and Zionist influence, some West European officials called on the Arabs and the PLO to recognize Israel and its right to exist and continue to exist and to a secure and recognized border.

In the midst of U.S. and Zionist pressures on the region are feverish attempts to depict the Middle East crisis as resulting from nonrecognition by the Arab sides and the PLO of Israel, its right to exist and to have a secure border. Some Arabs are about to be victimized by this fabricated storm and are under the illusion that achieving a just and comprehensive settlement that will establish a real and lasting peace depends on an Arab declaration of recognition of and readiness to recognize Israel and its right to exist within secure and recognized borders.

TISHRIN asks: Is it true that the establishment of peace depends on Arab recognition of Israel? Or is it based on Israel's recognition of the Arabs' right to exist and determine their fate; of the Arab states' right to live peacefully within their recognized international borders; of the Palestinian people's right to determine their own fate and establish their own national state on their land; and of the UN General Assembly resolution stipulating the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine alongside an Arab Palestinian state?

Is the establishment of peace dependent on Arab recognition of Israel and a secure border for it? Or is it based on the U.S. recognition of the Arabs' rights to their land, freedom, sovereignty and to determine their fate and exploit their pan-Arab resources for the benefit of their masses?

TISHRIN asserts that under the current circumstances and in light of the Israeli-U.S. rejection of such principles as Israel's complete withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the Palestinian people's rights, particularly their right to a state, is tantamount to rewarding the aggressor for his aggression and encouraging this aggressor to continue rejecting UN resolutions and the principles of the UN Charter.

It is Israel which should be called on -- with international insistence and pressure -- to recognize Arab rights to Arab territory and to live peacefully inside their border, including the border of a Palestinian state.

Thus, so long as Arab rights -- and, consequently, those principles of the UN Charter pertaining to the prohibition of annexing others' territories and the rights of all peoples to determine their own fate -- are not recognized, talk about peace and the possibility of establishing a positive atmosphere for serious endeavors to achieve a just and comprehensive political settlement that is based on the principles of the UN Charter and the resolutions pertaining to the Middle East and the Palestinians' rights will continue to be imaginary talk that would eventually benefit those who trample on international laws, charters and resolutions; launch aggression; practice occupation; call for annexing others' lands; and deprive others of their natural rights.

The paper concludes: Israel has no border. Indeed, it does not officially declare what border it wants or where such a border begins or ends. Which secure border, then, is the one the promoters of the Camp David accords call for recognizing?

BA'TH DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ATHENS 19 NOV

JN191521 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1330 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Damascus, 19 Nov (SANA) -- A delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party headed by Naji Jamil, Ba'th Party National Command member, left Damascus today for Athens on an official visit of several days.

During its visit to Greece, the delegation will extend congratulations on behalf of the Ba'th Party National Command to the Greek Socialist Party [PASOK] on its victory in the recent elections. The delegation will also meet with the party leader, Prime Minister Papandreou.

There are good and developing relations between PASOK and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

TRANSPORT PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH BULGARIA 19 NOV

JN192018 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1945 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Damascus, 19 Nov (SANA) -- Syria and Bulgaria today signed a cooperation protocol on sea, land and air transport. It was signed by Syrian Transport Minister Muharram Tayyarah and Bulgarian Transportation Minister Vasil Tsanov at a meeting held here this evening.

The protocol provides for an agreement on maritime transportation and a plan for the establishment of a Syrian-Bulgarian land transport company. It also grants the Syrian airlines office in Sofia the same rights and privileges granted to the Bulgarian Balkan airlines office in Damascus.

The signing of the protocol consolidates the existing cooperation and friendship between the two countries, whose bases were laid down by President Hafiz al-Asad and Bulgarian Chairman Todor Zhivkov.

The two ministers stressed the importance of cooperation between Syria and Bulgaria in the various fields of transport. They also discussed the results of the technical committees' [words indistinct] between the two countries' delegations in Damascus.

The Bulgarian transportation minister arrived in Damascus last Sunday at the head of a delegation on an official visit of several days to Syria.

INFORMATION DELEGATION CALLS U.S. TOUR 'SUCCESS'

TA200917 Jerusalem POST in English 20 Nov 81 p 2

[Report by Leon Hadar]

[Text] New York -- Two members of the bi-partisan Knesset delegation that came to the U.S. two weeks ago to explain Israel's rejection of the Saudi eight-point peace plan, described their efforts here as a "great success." They said Israel will face a major challenge from a Saudi-sponsored propaganda effort in the months ahead.

Speaking at a press conference in the Israeli Consulate in New York, Moshe Arens (Likud) and Hayim Herzog (Labour), said it was the bi-partisan nature of the delegation that caused so much public and news media interest in their mission. They said the six members of the delegation appeared before both Jewish and non-Jewish groups, including administration officials, members of Congress, editors of the major national newspapers, and a few Jewish organization. Both MK's recommended that bi-partisan delegations be sent as often as possible to the U.S. Herzog noted that despite the fact that he and Arens stressed the national consensus against the plan, "When we were asked, we emphasized our different views."

Yesterday Arens and Herzog addressed the conference of presidents of major American Jewish organizations, met with the heads of the AFL-CIO, who are in New York for their annual convention, and appeared on the morning national news programmes of all three major television networks. They will meet today with the editorial boards of the New York TIMES and TIME and NEWSWEEK magazines. The two MK's stressed that they felt positive attitudes toward the plan and the Saudi regime in general among some members of Congress and news media. They said they tried to point out that Saudi Arabia is not a moderate and stable regime on which the U.S. can base its strategic interests in the area. They also said that they sensed among some Jews they met on the grass-roots level, a concern over recent expression of anti-Semitism in the U.S., and a growing need to identify with Israel.

POST: SAUDIS MAY SEIZE ISLANDS OFF SINAI

TA200830 Jerusalem POST in English 20 Nov 81 pp 1, 15

[Report by diplomatic correspondent David Landau]

[Text] If Saudi Arabia takes over the islands of Sanafir and Tiran after Israel's withdrawal from Sinai next April, the Multi-national Force and Observers will be powerless to react, in the view of international law experts.

Israeli officials seem confident that either the MFO,or the U.S. acting alone, would act against Saudi Arabia -- especially if they were to militarize the two islands at the tip of the peninsula or use them as a base from which to blockade the Straits of Tiran. But law experts queried by the Jerusalem POST, basing themselves on the peace treaty and the MFO protocol, hold that the MFO is limited by its mandate to act against Israel or Egypt, as the peace signatories, and cannot act against a third party.

The possibility of Saudi action regarding Tiran and Sanafir seemed to move beyond the hypothetical yesterday with the Saudi Information Minister Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani referring to the islands in an interview. He told the Gulf newspaper AL-KHALIJ that "international law impels Israel to return the islands to Egypt." The ASSOCIATED PRESS, reporting from the United Arab Emirates, added that Yamani "did not say whether Saudi Arabia will eventually take back...the islands from Egypt or from Israel."

A MFO spokesman declined to comment very far last night on this legal/political question, but he noted that any broadening of the [as published]

For many years prior to 1967 they had been occupied by Egypt. But according to an international law expert queried by the POST, the island never left Saudi sovereignty -- ever since the Saudis first laid claim to them in 1949.

In 1950 an Egyptian-Saudi accord was signed under which "the Government of Egypt, acting in full accord with the Government of Saudi Arabia, effectively occupied" the two islands. The Saudis and Egyptians formally communicated this accord to the U.S. and the U.K. They explained that they had taken this step for fear of an Israeli attempt to seize the islands, and added: "Egypt (seeks) simply to confirm its right, as well as every possible right of Saudi Arabia regarding the islands."

In March 1957, after Israel's withdrawal following the Sinai campaign, the Saudis formally informed friendly missions in Jidda that "the two islands are Saudi property."

Two weeks later, on April 15, 1957, the Saudis submitted a memorandum to the United Nations stating categorically that "the two islands and the straits separating them are under the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia."

Egypt, according to an authority on international law, has never questioned that Saudi claim.

Some Israeli officials argue now, however, that by making its peace treaty with Israel, specifically including the two islands (on the treaty map), Egypt has in fact asserted its sovereignty -- by implication -- over Sanafir and Tiran.

"At any rate as far as we're concerned," an Israeli source explained, "we are restoring to Egyptian sovereignty what we took from Egypt in 1967."

But a non-Israeli observer held that the peace treaty does not necessarily imply Egyptian claim to sovereignty over the islands. The parties to the treaty -- especially the U.S. -- could claim to have regarded Egyptian resumption of control over the islands as de facto, but not determining the basic question of sovereignty.

A high Israeli source indicated to the POST that if the Saudis -- or indeed any third party not subject to the MFO's control -- sought to blockade the straits, Israel would appeal directly to the U.S. as effective "guarantor" of the peace treaty.

In the U.S.-Israel "memorandum of agreement" which accompanied the peace treaty, Washington pledged to "support the parties' rights to navigation and overflight... through and over the Strait of Tiran and the Gulf of Al-'Aqabah pursuant to the treaty of peace."

MFO's mandate would require renegotiation with the contributing countries.

The spokesman ventured that the issue of Saudi sovereignty and possible Saudi takeover of the islands was perhaps not fully envisaged when the peace treaty and the MFO protocal were drafted.

The islands issue surfaced 10 days ago when Maj Gen (Res.) Rehav'am Ze'evi, writing in YEDI'OT AHARONOT, proposed that Israel not evacuate them since they belonged to Saudi Arabia, not Egypt, and Israel was at war with Saudi Arabia.

NEWSWEEK magazine this week quoted an unnamed Israeli official as appearing to entertain this idea.

But the Jerusalem POST has been told by authoritative Israeli officials that there is no question of Israel retaining the islands. They appear on the official map attached to the peace treaty (included in Zone C, the demilitarized area of Sinai), and to fail to cede them to Egypt on April 25 would constitute a material breach of the treaty by Israel, the officials said.

Israel captured the islands, along with Sinai, in the 6-day War. For some years an IDF garrison was stationed on them, but in recent years they have been deserted.

BEGIN HOPES TO CONCLUDE STRATEGIC PACT BY 30 NOV

TA200814 Jerusalem POST in English 20 Nov 81 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Mark Segal]

[Text] Tel Aviv -- Prime Minister Menahem Begin last night said he hoped that the joint U.S.-Israel memorandum on strategic cooperation would be signed shortly in Washington.

Addressing the Herut Central Committee here, Begin said while the November 30 deadline might not be met, he understood there was a chance it could, with Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon flying to the U.S. to finalize matters with U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

Begin said that when initiating the idea in September at the White House, he told President Ronald Reagan: "We don't want the soldiers of any other country to fight in our defence, nor do we want to depend on others' guarantees for our security."

Begin likened the Saudi peace plan to Hitler's design on Czechoslovakia at Munich in 1938. Mocking those who had applauded the Saudi declaration, Begin said: "The word negotiations is missing, nor is recognition of Israel mentioned."

Referring to the fuss made over the Saudi diplomat's talk of Riyadh's recognition of Israel, Begin focused on the immediate Saudi denial.

The premier applauded Egyptial President Husni Mubarak's recent statement that the autonomy talks should not be tied to the April withdrawal deadline for Israel. He hoped agreement would be reached before then, but advised against panic on the matter.

POST: U.S. SOURCES ON AUTONOMY STALEMATE

TA200846 Jerusalem POST in English 20 Nov 81 pp 1, 2

[Report by diplomatic correspondent David Landau]

[Text] Tel Aviv -- American sources yesterday issued a veiled warning that the autonomy negotiations might face -- and succumb to -- strong hostile pressures from the outside world "by next summer" if agreement is not achieved by them.

The sources observed that there is bound to be a limit on "how long the world scene will allow you to keep trying for something you can't achieve."

The pressures which would mount "by next summer' could come from the Europeans, the Arab states or the Soviets. All of them would be urging an alternative course of peacemaking.

The sources said they are "not wildly optimistic" regarding the future of the autonomy negotiations. "Some progress" was made by the working groups, but the ministerial teams achieved no real agreement in Cairo on any of the key issuess.

"Both sides want an agreement," the American sources said, "but neither now wants it enough to make the concessions that are necessary to achieve it."

The sources noted that Israel remains "anxious to reach an agreement by January," and the U.S. enthusiastically agrees with this approach. The Egyptians seem "slightly less eager" -- but certainly not as "relaxed" as some Israeli observers had assessed on the basis of last week's no-progress ministerial session in Cairo.

That session might have been "a bit premature," the sources said. More "refinement of the issues" should perhaps have been done on the working level before the ministers were convened, they ventured.

(Last week's session resulted from a snap proposal made by Premier Menahem Begin to visiting Egyptian Deputy Premier Kamal Hasan 'Ali in October that top ministers from the two sides together seek a "breakthrough" on the "key issues" of the structure and scope of the self-governing authority).

The Americans recalled that at the Mena House last week, the working level team laboured right through Wednesday night on an "options paper." But the next morning, the ministers -- both Israeli and Egyptian -- seemed to find the paper too specific, too close to the heart of the real issues, and they nervously declined to use it as the basis of their discussion.

All in all, the American sources said, the session last week resulted in "no ground gained or lost."

If Israel, Egypt and the U.S. do succeed in reaching an agreement on autonomy, the American sources said, efforts will have to be made "for many months -- or even much longer if necessary" -- to persuade the Palestinians or at least some of them to accept it and hold elections for the self-governing authority. An initial refusal by the Palestinians would not be taken as the final word and a sign that the autonomy scheme had failed, they said.

But the sources could not say for how long the U.S. would maintain such efforts at persuasion -- for how long, that is, the U.S. would remain committed to the Israel-Egypt-U.S. autonomy plan before giving it up as unapplicable and seeking other channels. "That is an unanswerable question," the American sources said.

Turning to the issue of southern Lebanon, the American sources asserted firmly that the PLO's introduction of heavy weapons into the areas under its control is not a violation of the cease-fire (formally called "the cessation of hostilities") which was negotiated for south Lebanon by U.S. mediator Philip Habib in July.

The assertion was clearly at variance with repeated public statements from Israeli leaders accusing the PLO of violating the cease-fire by bringing artillery and rocket-launchers into their area.

Recently, Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon asserted to foreign correspondents that Israel holds the introduction of weapons by the PLO to be a violation -- and the U.S. "agrees" with this view.

Asked what the U.S. "is doing" about it, Sharon replied: "Ask them."

The American sources insisted that Begin had been told clerly during the cease-fire negotiations that a ban on introducing additional weapons was not to be part of the accord -- and Begin had signed in that knowledge. The U.S. undertook to the premier separately to "make strenuous efforts" to prevent the introduction of additional weapons, and indeed Washington has employed its "strenuous efforts," they said -- but "with limited success."

The sources stressed, though, that the cease-fire does cover shooting into (or out of) the Christian enclave of Maj Sa'd Haddad. They said a mining in the enclave carried out by infiltrators coming from the outside was also a "hostility" within the terms of the cease-fire, and therefore a violation.

Concerning the present tension in the area, the sources said UNIFIL fears that Haddad's holding of Hill 880 could provoke the PLO into armed responses. The tension between the militias and UNIFIL is still "quite delicate," but plainly, Israel wants it defused, the American sources said.

Philip Habib will be back in the area, probably by the end of the month -- as soon as the Arab summit at Fes is over. He was due to come mid-month but several Arab leaders whom he wished to meet were preoccupied with preparations for the summit.

The American sources emphasized that Habib's mission is not exclusively concerned with negotiating the removal of the Syrian antiaircraft missiles from eastern Lebanon. Achieving the July cease-fire was also part of Habib's mission -- and the mediator was involved in the (Bayt ad-Din) process of inter-Arab negotiations designed to achieve an overall political settlement for Lebanon.

The American sources "noticed with interest" that Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan said publicly this week that removal of the Syrian missiles, while important, was not uppermost among Israel's military priorities.

U.S. INTERPRETATION OF CEASE-FIRE REJECTED

TA200615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Jerusalem last night rejected the U.S. position that the stationing of long-range artillery in new areas in Lebanon does not constitute a violation of the cease-fire. Political circles told our political correspondent that this position is at odds with the understanding Israel reached with U.S. envoy Philip Habib. Those circles maintain the United States promised to make every possible effort to prevent the terrorists from exploiting the tranquility in order to strengthen their forces, particularly with heavy weapons.

Earlier, a U.S. source said the prime minister had agreed to omit this matter from the cease-fire accord reached in the summer, after Mr Habib explained that the inclusion of such a clause would preclude the reaching of the cease-fire agreement. The source confirmed that Saudi Arabia is supplying light arms to the PLO and that it also rejected U.S. objections to this.

IDF RADIO REPORTS 19 NOV SECURITY INCIDENTS

TA191610 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1535 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] The inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and east Jerusalem did not heed the PLO's call to disrupt normal life today on the occasion of the 4th anniversary of Anwar as-Sadat's visit to Israel. Businesses opened as usual and studies in most schools were conducted normally as well. East Jerusalem newspapers wrote about the Palestinians' disappointment over the peace initiative. Here is a report by our correspondent 'Arad Nir:

It seems as though the police appeal to the Arab population of east Jerusalem to maintain normal life, orders issued by the commander of the central command and perhaps the wintry weather deterred the inhabitants from violating public order. Business went on as usual as did school studies. Judaea and Samaria physicians protested opposite the east Jerusalem Red Cross offices the detention of some of their colleagues, and primarily that of the head of the regional doctors' union. All of the physicians had been accused of instigation.

A police force present at the site throughout the demonstration abstained from dispersing the crowd, but police took down their names.

In Judaea and Samaria, too, the public refrained from complying with the PLO's call to demonstrate and protest the peace agreements and the autonomy plan. Apart from sporadic cases, regular life was undisturbed today.

In the Al-Jalazun refugee camp north of Ramallah students were dispersed by teargas. They gathered and threw stones at a border police patrol and also flew a Palestinian flag which was subsequently removed and handed over to the security forces.

A roadblock was erected on the road from clock square in Ramallah to the girls' school in town. A force arrived at the scene and the roadblock was removed. Most of the students and teachers in some local schools did not show up. In Al-Birah school children threw a stone at a passing car.

In the Hebron and Janin districts, too, stones were thrown at military cars. Some windshields were smashed but no one was hurt.

The east Jerusalem newspapers today commented on the 4th anniversary of As-Sadat's arrival. In its editorial, AL-QUDS says that As-Sadat's appearance in Jerusalem is the greatest gesture any Arab president could have made. The Palestinians, according to AL-QUDS, did not benefit at all from the ongoing peace process and the autonomy plan is a facade intended to cover years of sterile negotiations. AL-FAJR claims that if the Palestinians had entertained any hopes regarding the peace agreement, these were shattered.

Let us mention the fact that the newspaper appeared today for the first time since the closure order was issued against it, in accordance with an agreement reached at the high court of justice between the state and the newspaper editors. The newspaper interpreted the court ruling as a victory for its path in the war for freedom of expression.

Coastal Road Open

TA191625 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Excerpt] The UNIFIL spokesman has confirmed that the coastal road from An-Naqurah to Beirut and Rosh Haniqra is open to traffic. Our correspondent, Ya'el 'Ezri, reports that the situation on the other roads leading to UN positions scattered over the enclave is still unknown. Today attempts were made to bring supplies to the positions east of Marj 'Uyun, but the militamen blocked the traffic.

Eytan, Callaghan Meet

TA191629 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1520 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] A UNIFIL attempt to transfer foodstuffs and supplies to the Norwegian contingent of UNIFIL, stationed east of Marj 'Uyun, has failed.

Chief of Staff Refa'el Eytan met this afternoon with UNIFIL Commander Gen William Callaghan. Our correspondent in the north reports that the two discussed events in southern Lebanon and the fabric of relations between UNIFIL and Major Haddad.

Israel has in the last few days taken action to calm down the situation in Lebanon and to prevent the deterioration of the Haddad-UNIFIL relations. Political circles in Israel have expressed reservations about certain measures Major Haddad has recently employed.

SOURCE ON U.S.-IRAQI RELATIONS, U.S. DENIAL

TA200553 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] U.S. administration officials have recently advised Jordan to use Iraqi rather than Soviet experts to train the Jordanian army to use the antiaircraft missiles that Jordan is purchasing from the Soviet Union.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has learned from U.S. sources that when the administration in Washington realized it wouldn't be able to prevent this arms deal, it tried this to reduce the Soviet influence in Jordan.

Our correspondent reports that Israel sees in this a further sign of the tightening of relations between the United States and Iraq, which is acceptable to certain elements within the U.S. administration. A U.S. source last night denied that the United States was supplying arms to Iraq, although it is possible, according to that source, that U.S. arms are reaching Iraq from other countries.

PERES CRITICIZES SHARON'S POLICY IN TERRITORIES

TA191653 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres has sharply criticized the defense minister's policy in the territories, saying that Sharon's punishment measures were far too severe. Peres recalled that the Alignment government was very careful only to blow up houses after the terrorist had been captured and after it was clear that the house belonged to him.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT Commentary

TA191134 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 19 Nov 81 p 10

[Gabi Bron commentary: "The Soft Hand in the Territories Is Wearing an Iron Glove"]

[Text] The soft-hand policy in the territories proclaimed by Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon is wearing an iron glove these days. The Israeli administration has in fact had no opportunity to prove that there are also actions behind its intentions. Security-related incidents and the disquiet which has reigned in Judaea and Samaria in recent months, as a part of the campaign against establishing the Civilian Administration and against the autonomy talks, have created a need to react vigorously to prevent the situation from deteriorating. The reactions, as well as incidents not related to reactions, have achieved an exact opposite of the intended goal.

The shots fired on Tuesday morning at Ramallah District Village Association Chairman Yusuf al-Khatib, which critically wounded him and killed his 23-year-old son, are a part of the phenomenon. Another part was reflected in the requisition order issued recently for the 450 dunums in the area of the villages Surif, Idnah, Az-Zahiriyah and Bani Na'im on Mt Hebron. These lands, which are privately owned but uncultivated, are slated for the setting up of three new observation posts namely: Mitzpe 'Adulam, Mitzpe Amatzya and Mitzpe Habad.

The defense establishment believes it will be able to alleviate tensions and pressures among the population in Judaea and Samaria by the same means it used to check the grenade throwers in the Gaza Strip refugee camps. This time, however, the population is different and these are not refugee camps. The residents of Judaea and Samaria hoped in recent months for substantial changes in the Israeli administration policy in their every day lives, starting with the availability of services and aid in the economic and municipal spheres.

Also the Ramallah District Village Association, which was set up at the behest of the Military Government on the model of the Mt Hebron Village Association headed by Mustafa Dudin, was meant to cater to the day-to-day needs of the inhabitants and enable them to taste more of the carrot and less of the stick. However, the checking of extreme nationalism, also with drastic measures, such as the demolition of houses or the closure of the Bi'r Zayt University and the arrest of some of its heads, failed to achieve the hoped for results.

The demolition of houses in Bayt Sahur and Bethlehem will result primarily in a changed attitude toward the Israeli authorities by the moderate residents of those towns. Two clear signs of this trend were the participation of Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj in the demonstration at Bayt Sahur on Tuesday, after the demolition of houses there, as well as the fact that one of the boys arrested after the throwing of an incendiary bottle at an Israeli vehicle at Bayt Sahur had been involved in a similar incident about a year and a half ago. After the arrest of his son, the boy's father, (Tarq) Shumali, appealed to the high court of justice in an effort to prevent the demolition of his house. The same boy also hurled a large stone at the car of the Bethlehem governor about a year and a half ago, and claimed later that he had been cruelly beaten and suffered serious bodily injuries when arrested after a chase.

In the beginning of December, the responsibility for routine security in Judaea, Samaria, the Gaza Strip and on the Golan Heights will be transferred to the IDF heads of commands. This means an almost absolute separation between Israel's administrative and security handling of the territories.

Nobody can see the place, role or impact of the Civilian Administration on developments in the area and the life of the inhabitants, but recent incidents have shown that public opinion will continue focusing on various aspects of routine security issues rather than on the well-being of the inhabitants. In this respect, Prof Menahem Milson will meanwhile have to maintain a low profile and invest most of his endeavors in finding a common language with local leaders, in the shadow of the soft hand that is wearing an iron glove.

HARTABI APPOINTED NEW WEST BANK COMMANDER

TA182000 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Col Ya'aqov Hartabi has been appointed the military commander of Judaea and Samaria. Hartabi until now was the military governor of Nabulus. Our correspondent notes that since the beginning of the month there has been a separation between the military and the civilian echelons in Judaea and Samaria. The coordinator of activities in the areas, Maj Gen Dani Mat, is not engaged in ongoing security.

Soldiers Accused of Cruelty

TA190927 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 19 Nov 81 p 1

[Report by Q. Ammon]

[Text] Eighteen students from the Hajj al-Ma'azuz and (Qadri Tuqan) high schools, who were detained last Sunday following a demonstration against the closure of the Bi'r Zayt University, underwent a series of humiliations and were beaten by soldiers at the Nabulus police station.

Our correspondent was told by Nabulus Mayor Bassam ash-Shak'ah that the students' parents as well as the students themselves had complained to the municipality about the humiliations they suffered during their detention.

Some of the detained students were ordered to lie on the floor of the detention cell and others were told to walk on them, "even on their heads." Later the pupils were posted opposite each other and ordered to beat each other in punishment for their having disrupted the order. Students who refused to beat their mates were hit by the soldiers. The arm of one pupil was broken and he had to receive hospital treatment. The pupils were also beaten on their heads with rubber hoses.

The following day some pupils were given an expeditious trial and given fines amounting to thousands of shekels. A number of students are still under arrest.

Soldiers also visited other schools and told pupils that should anyone dare to disrupt order, "they will break his bones."

There was an uproar in Nabulus when details of this became known, and studies were disrupted.

According to Mayor Bassam ash-Shak'ah, such brutal treatment of students has never occurred in the city before. "These are the first buds of the Israeli defense minister's new policy," he said.

A senior military source who was approached on the matter had this to say: "On Sunday, there were several disruptions of order by students in Nabulus. The security forces saw fit to intervene in order to disperse the violators. Some students resisted forcefully, then the soldiers used reasonable forces, as is cutomary in such circumstances. Nothing is known about any injury during the dispersal of the demonstrations, and no inappropriate action was taken."

Our correspondent was told that the reported "harrassments" were not applied during the dispersal of the students, but later, in the detention cell.

BURG DEPARTS FOR VIENNA, TO MEET KREISKY

TA181632 Tel Aviv ITEM in Hebrew 1815 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 18 Nov -- Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg this afternoon left for Vienna on behalf of the Israel bonds campaign. While in Vienna he will meet with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

For some years now Israeli ministers have refrained from meeting with the Austrian chancellor because of his pro-Arab stance in Middle East Affairs. However, Dr Burg said prior to his departure that Israel should not refrain from holding dialogues with foreign leaders, including the Austrian chancellor, despite his Middle East views.

Dr Burg will return home the middle of next week.

POPE EXPRESSES DESIRE TO VISIT JERUSALEM

TA141019 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Pope John Paul II has expressed his desire to visit Jerusalem. He expressed his wish to members of the Israeli delegation to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization Conference, who along with the other delegates to the conference had paid him a visit. Our correspondent Moshe Nestelbaum has learned that the pope held a longer talk with the Israelis than with the members of the other delegations. He repeated his desire to visit Jerusalem also to delegation head Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich. John Paul II also wished to give his best to the people in Israel, and concluded his exchange with the Israeli delegation with the Hebrew blessing: Shalom.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI SPEECH AT ARAB PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

LD192030 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1726 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Speech by Libyan chief of state Col Mu'Ammar al-Qadhdhafi at opening of "extraordinary" session of Arab People's Congress in Tripoli -- live]

[Text] Brothers, I greet you, through the Arab people's Congress at this extraordinary session. I congratulate the Arab People's Congress on the carrying out of the death sentence pronounced by the Arab people's court [applause] on traitor Anwar as-Sadat, the former president of Egypt -- the one who paid the visit of disgrace and shame, the one who signed the dirty Camp David treaty, recognized the Israeli enemy now oppressively occupying the Arab land of Palestine, and normalized relations with this enemy.

The carrying out of the death sentence on that traitor was the ineluctable result of the sentence of the Arab people -- to execute treachery and its symbols at any time and anywhere. The carrying out of the death sentence on that traitor was the ineluctable result of the sentence passed by the Arab people -- to execute treachery and its symbols any time and anywhere in the Arab homeland.

Before him, the Arab nation carried out the death sentences on (former Prime Minister of Jordan] Wasfi at-tall; King 'Abdallah [of Jordan]; and Butrus Pasha [former foreign minister of Egypt, assassinated in 1910]. It also carried sentences out, in a grand revolution, on Faysal II [of Iraq, killed in 1958]; 'Abd al-Ilah [former regent of Iraq] and Nuri as-Sa'id [prime minister of Iraq under Faysal]. Through revolution, the Arab people overthrew a generation of reactionary traitors who had given up the right of the Arab nation and traded its future and its hopes -- traitors who had shown negligence in defending its dignity and its territories, such as Faruq [of Egypt] on 23 July; Idriss as-Sanusi [of Libya] on the Great 1 September; Faysal II on 14 July [applause]; Al-Badr [former Yemeni leader]; the secessionist clique on 8 March [reference to a Syrian regime] the fascist clique in Sudan on 21 October; and the sultans of south Yemen on 14 October. [applause]

Through this angry revolution, the Arab people fought whole groups and families because they were swamps of treachery. Anger and revolution did not stop at just the toppling of rulers. It also eliminated the political and social existence of these families and groups, such as the corrupt, deviationist and traitorous As-Sanusi family and the other families leaning on it, and also the agent, cowardly Hashemite family in Iraq. A generation of sultans were wiped out in south Yemen; so was the outsider Mohammad 'Ali family.

We must proceed with the revolutionary, daring liberation in order to liquidate the rest of the reactionary and corrupt family rule -- families that are the allies of colonialism and that fail to confront the Israeli enemy. The objective is to make the Arab revolution one revolution, and to weld the links of this revolution from the dates of 23 July, to 1 November 1954, [reference to Algeria] and 14 July 1958 [reference to Iraq], and 26 September, 8 March, 21 October, and the great 1 September 1969. [applause]

We must stress that these revolutions, from 23 July, to 1 September 1969, were volcanoes that erupted through one cataclysm, the historic revolution of the Arab people against the era of the Sharifian families [reference to royalists in Jordan, Iraq and Libya], the dervish groups, the partisan military and facist cliques, and against colonialism, so that the nation can be unified, combat and emerge victorious.

We must carry on with the revolutionary and daring liberation in order to liquidate the remaining police regimes which lean on fascist parties [word indistinct], or on fascist militarymen. The failure of Arab regimes has been proved. We must expose their failure each day. They have lost justification for their existence. They have lost all the military battles with the enemy; they have failed to avert its impugning blows in Beirut, Baghdad and Saudi Arabia. They have failed in steadfastness and confrontation toward all the enemies. Worse still, they have allied themselves with them against the masses. They have failed to confront underdevelopment or to resolve its economic and political problems. Therefore, they have lost all links with progress, and they have been historically condemned to fall.

We must most courageously expose the Arab reality; we must lay it naked without shame. We must [words indistinct] of the Arab masses on confronting their traitor rulers. Must we deliberately widen the gap between the masses and the ruling regimes? Any sympathy between the masses and the regimes is the sympathy of a slave and his master, the sympathy of a she-camel to her butchers. We must deepen the awareness of the masses and increase the level of their intelligence.

We must deepen the awareness of the masses and increase their enlightenment. We must highlight the inevitable contradiction between them and their rulers.

The execution of the death sentence on As-Sadat can be used to prove the inevitability of the fate of the traitors, and the ability of the ordinary Arab man to perform miracles. It can be used to prove that the deed carried out by an Arab citizen, such as the assassination of Anwar as-Sadat, represents the will of the Arab people as a whole. It was decided and instigated by the Arab people and carried out by an unknown, ordinary Arab citizen and was supported after it was carried out.

The greatest and noblest of men get assassinated. Even prophets get assassinated. But the difference between the assassination of one great and one low lies in the will. Several attempts were made against the life of 'Abd an-Nasir. Had he been assassinated, his assassination would have weakened the nation and its willpower and would have saddened it, just as his natural death saddened it -- perhaps even more. But As-Sadat's assassination has strengthened the determination and strength of the nation and has increased its confidence in its willpower.

Thus the killing of a great man is the result of an individual will, a reckless, sick or enemy will. The act of assassination is soon forgotten after it is carried out, but the assassination of traitors is the result of the will of nations which become stronger after the carrying out of the act of assassination.

To highlight the popular Arab willpower and transform the results for the good of the masses, the Arab People's Congress should become the byproduct of basic Arab popular congresses throughout the Arab homeland and it should consist, in the future, of delegates bringing resolutions from their respective, basic popular congresses. It should be a superior structure.

Brothers, the carrying out of the death sentence on As-Sadat has made the Arab People's Congress an Arab political, national and effective entity. It has made the Arab People's court, too, and Arab political, legal, national and effective entity. It has also made the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front a political and national effective entity. It has made Syria's steadfastness under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad and the Ba'th Party a factor directly affecting the As-Sadat regime in Egypt because of As-Sadat's direct betrayal of Syria in the battle. It has also highlighted the effective role of the Lebanese National Movement and the escalation of its role.

We must work to escalate still further that role without any cessation. But the decisive factor is the categorical rejection by the Palestine resistance of As-Sadat's actions starting with his visit to shame and disgrace and ending with the Stable David agreement.

Brothers, we must rely only on the factor of the masses, with the masses' actions, we must contain the plots of the traitors and their cowardly policies and frustrate them.

We must not proceed to Fes but rather get a fes [play on words since fes means axe in Arabic] to destroy idols with it. [applause]

I declare, brothers, before you that I will not take part in the Fes summit conference. First, because I am neither a king nor a president, and second, because the conferees at Fes have not been authorized by the Arab people to sell out the cause and recognize the enemy. To sit side-by-side with those who recognized the enemy and met with Begin and walked with him shoulder-to-shoulder at the funeral of traitor As-Sadat -- those who meet with these traitors and take part in discussing the agenda topics must be charged by the Arab people with high treason and must be tried as As-Sadat was tried. [applause]

The Arab governments should have intervened, by force if necessary, to stop the U.S. invasion of Egypt, Sudan, Oman and Somalia. But they did not make a single move, is this not an act of treason? Is not this submission? The Arab governments should have intervened on the side on Libya when it was attacked by the U.S. fleet inside its territorial waters and airspace. The Arab governments should have intervened to defend Lebanon, Baghdad and Tabuk [Saudi Arabia].

Thus the treason has not ended yet. It will not come to an end with the end of As-Sadat. As-Sadat was not the last of the traitors. As-Sadat was only one of the Arab traitors but he was the most brave and most foolish of them.

Hence we are still faced with traitors who are both cowards and clever. The Arab people and this congress of theirs must affirm that there will be no truce with the cowardly, traitorous rulers who still control the destinies of the Arab masses; there will be no meeting with Egypt on the path of recognition of the enemy and the squandering of Palestine. Conversely, all capabilities must be placed at its disposal if Egypt returns to the Arab fold and resumes its leading role in the battle of liberation and unity.

Any attempt to go along with the plicy of recognizing the enemy and normalizing relations with him must be exploded immediately. We must be determined that the fate As-Sadat met will be the fate of all those who continue to deal with the enemy whether in Egypt or elsewhere. It should be the fate of anyone who attempts to deal with the enemy.

We still consider the continued exchanges of visits with the enemies and the shaking of hands with them...[Al-Qadhdhafi does not complete sentence]

We consider the U.S. military maneuvers, which are in reality an invasion of the Arab homeland, to be traitorous, filthy and dangerous aftereffects of As-Sadat's existence. It is he alone, to the exclusion of all other Egyptians, whom we hold responsible for the crime of recognizing the enemy and removing Egypt, until this very moment, from the Arab confrontation and from the Arab nation, and placing it within the ranks of its enemies without any justification or need.

We must stand firm on the side of the Egyptian people and the honorable Egyptian opposition. We must place all capabilities at their disposal. We must resist, most forcefully, all the attempts at intervention in Egypt and ensure that Egypt is left, in the present stage, for its sons. This means full alignment with the Egyptian national popular forces which are working to bring Egypt back into the Arab fold against the Israeli and U.S. enemy.

After the execution of the death sentence on its agent As-Sadat, the United States suffered hysteria. It began to act with unlimited recklessness against the willpower of the Arab and Egyptian peoples and the sanctity of their territory. It is determined to inherit As-Sadat's legacy directly. Its venomous mouth waters over Egypt and it is overwhelmed by a strong desire to swallow it. It is now trying to eat it up most hungrily and ferociously. But we must oppose it and ally ourselves with those in Egypt who decide to resist America. We look forward to the day when Egypt returns and resumes its leading position in the front of the Arab ranks and when closed borders become open, closed roads open and when the Egyptians and their brothers embrace each other on the day of return which we hope will be soon. Forward, and the struggle will continue. [applause]

DELEGATES TO PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION MEET

LD192308 Tripoli JANA in English 1455 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Tripoli, 19 Nov (JANA) -- A meeting was held last night and included the heads of delegates [as received] to the emergency session of the Arab People's Congress (APC) due to start this morning in Tripoli.

The meeting discussed the programme of the urgent tasks of the Arab liberation movement so as to confront the imperialist and reactionary plots on the Arab arena. It is to be submitted to the APC emergency session. The programme included two main items:

1. Way to restore Egypt [to] its natural and leading place in the Arab world following the death of As-Sadat.

2. Fahd plan and the political background and the future dangers resulting from this plan and the national necessity to confront and foil the imperialist and reactionary moves.

TRIPOLI REPORTS GOUKOUNI FEARS OF EXPLOITATION

LD190251 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 0015 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei said that the Libyan Arab forces played a decisive role in ending the civil war which plagued the Chadian people and that the people would remember with appreciation that role which was carried out by the Libyan forces with dynamism and courage. President Goukouni added in a television talk in Zaire yesterday evening that the Libyan presence in Chad was beneficial to Chad and its people and actively contributed to safeguarding security and to strengthening the liberty of the Chadian people. He expressed his fear that the situation in Chad would be exploited against the interest of the Chadian people after the withdrawal of the Libyan forces, remarking on the operations of invasion and occupation carried out by the Sudanese forces and the forces of Hissein Habre, which have completed their occupation of four towns in eastern Chad.

JANA: HABRE, SUDANESE FORCES CAPTURE CHAD TOWN

LD191954 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1855 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Tripoli, 19 Nov (JANA) -- Abeche, the largest town in eastern Chad, fell today to the Sudanese forces and the forces of Hissein Habre. These forces are now continuing their advance on remaining Chadian towns and regions. Their major objective will be the fall of the capital, Ndjamena. Commenting on this, the JANA political editor says that the whole world is now sure and fully convinced that Libya is the protector of peace and holds aloft the flags of peace. Libya offered many sacrifices so that security, peace and stability could prevail in the heart of the African continent. The world is convinced that the Libyan forces are peace forces and the guarantee of security in this region.

As a test to this honest categorical assertion, as soon as the Libyan forces withdrew from Chad, the situation there collapsed, chaos prevailed and trouble became rife. It has now become easy for the Sudanese forces and the forces of Hissein Habre to occupy Chad.

The whole world also has become clearly convinced that the African and European states which were insistingly putting pressure on President Goukouni Queddei of Chad and his government to ask for the withdrawal of the Libyan forces tricked the Chadian president and his government. In fact, while putting pressure on him, they were plotting against Chad and its security. Praise be to God that we live and witness the difference between right and wrong.

MOROCCO

BOUCETTA COMMENTS ON FORTHCOMING ARAB SUMMIT

LD192204 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] London, 19 Nov (MAP) -- The Moroccan minister of state for foreign affairs, M'hamed Boucetta, said Morocco places great hope on the forthcoming Arab summit conference especially since it will be held at a decisive, fateful period for the Arab cause and in particular for the Palestinian issue.

Boucetta stressed, in an interview with AL-HAWADITH, which is published in London, that the Saudi peace proposal could be a basis and a starting point for discussions during the Arab summit conference because it (the Saudi proposal) summarizes previous proposals regarding the path that should be followed by the Arab countries for reaching a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East crisis.

The Moroccan foreign minister called for a unified Arab stance at the forthcoming Arab summit so that official and international recognition of the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people would be attained.

BOUABIB, NIGER MINISTER DISCUSS RELATIONS

PM191723 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 14 Nov 81 p 1

[MAP report]

[Text] Rabat, 14 Nov -- Prime Minister Maati Bouabib had a meeting in Rabat on Friday morning [13 November] with Niger Information Minister Mahamadou Halilou.

The meeting reviewed the bilateral relations and cooperative ties between the two countries in various spheres.

On this occasion, Maati Bouabib assured the Niger minister of Morocco's full cooperation with Niger with a view to preparing for the forthcoming Islamic conference in Niamey. In addition, he stressed the two countries' idential views.

For his part, Halilou said his country is determined to cooperate with Morocco. He also asked the prime minister to convey President Seyni Kountche's good wishes to His Majesty King Hassan II.

This meeting was attended by Information Minister Abdelwahad Belekziz, the youth and sports minister, the Niger director general of radio and television and the Niger ambassador to Rabat.

RABAT REPORTS ATTACK BY MERCENARIES ON 18 NOV

LD200104 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] At 0640 Wednesday morning 18 November, the mercenary gangs supported by tanks, launched a fierce attack on (Mesayib) city. The royal armed forces intercepted these gangs, composed of two regiments, and forced them to retreat after intense clashes. The defeated mercenaries left at the battlefield a large number of dead and wounded in addition to a significant quantity of ammunition which was destroyed during the confrontation. Thus, 3 T-54 tanks, 2 [word indistinct] tanks, 15 light armored vehicles -- type RMN, a truck and 10 [word indistinct] cars were destroyed. Human casualties left by the mercenaries at the site were estimated at 100 killed or wounded. The casualties among the royal armed forces were 5 killed and 29 wounded.

Thus, the mercenaries repeat their aggression and concentrate their efforts on (Mesayib) city, where they used in their attack sophisticated weaponry such as tanks. If the mercenaries have been used to preparing for their operations at times they think it is favorable for propaganda purposes [words indistinct] which they perform at the international arenas, we can ask those who protect them: Why are the mercenaries so destructive? The timing of the desperate aggression comes at a time when the Arab summit is to convene with the Arab heads of states at Fes. This aggression also comes when the Arab countries are exerting their utmost to hammer out all differences and to attain the Arab nation's aspirations. It reveals the objectives of those who back and support the mercenaries. They are undoubtedly disturbed at any sign of unifying the Arab ranks and [words indistinct]. The unquestionable fact is that the mercenaries are also being used for objectives and ambitions they, themselves, know nothing about. This means, basically, that there is a broad conspiracy being hatched against the unity of the Arab nation and the African continent's peace and security -- because any rapprochement between the views of brothers will not serve the interests of those who conspire against Africa and who are at the same time conspiring against the Arab nation.

SUDAN

PRESIDENT NUMAYRI DISCUSSES U.S. TALKS, CHAD

JN191155 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1040 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Washington, 19 Nov (SUNA) -- In a statement to SUNA in Washington, President Numayri declared that during his current meetings with top officials in the U.S. administration, he found that views on all issues discussed were identical. He added that the U.S. Government has promised to help implement the economic program recently proposed by his excellency to revive the country's economic situation.

On his meeting with U.S. Vice President George Bush and Secretary of State Alexander Haig, President Numayri said that both showed an understanding of all his views. He said that their views were identical to his, which encourages the march along the road we have chosen, namely, the road to stability, peace and freedom for Sudan and its neighbors.

President Numayri stated that the Chadian issue was one of the most important issues discussed with Haig, adding: We agreed that the withdrawal of the invading Libyan forces from Chad constitutes a step toward achieving peace and stability in Chad. However, such a withdrawal should not be followed by a new form of intervention by Libya through the direct means resorted to by Libya in several African and Arab states.

He said he told the U.S. secretary of state that Sudan had not given Libya the opportunity to return instability and war to Chad [word indistinct] despite Libya's allegations on Sudan's intervention in Chad, as manifested by its false allegations on Sudanese forces fighting in Chad.

In conclusion, Numayri said: We know and the world knows that Sudan does not interfere in the problems of other states. On the contrary, he added, Sudan is known to be an advocate of peace and will work with the African states to entrench peace in Chad, particularly following the withdrawal of the invading Libyan army.

CHADIAN MOVEMENTS CALL FOR ROUNDTABLE MEETING

JN141908 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Khartoum, 14 Nov (SUNA) -- The Chadian national power issued here today a press release demanding the necessity of applying Lagos agreement to restore comprehensive peace in Chad. The national power called on the correct chairman of the Organization of African Unity to bear his responsibilities to work for organizing a roundtable for all the Chadian concerned parties.

The national power, which comprises Chadian National Power Movement, Western forces and Frolinat fundamental have reaffirmed their rejection to any intervention or external impose resolution whatever its content. The national power called on the nonaligned African forces to shoulder their responsibilities to avoid new out break of dispute.

Here under is an unofficial translation of the press release issued today by Chadian national power:

The national power salutes the vigilance of the conscious of those who put on consideration the gravity of the situation in Chad. It expresses satisfactions and gratitude over the different initiatives on the Chadian problem. The national power demands the application of Lagos agreement to restore complete and comprehensive peace in Chad which puts a base for the general national reconciliation between all Chadians without exception.

In this sense the national power calls on the current chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to bear his responsibilities and work for organizing a roundtable for all Chadian concerned parties.

The Chadian people agree on a real and comprehensive peace. It is obvious that any Chadian citizen witnesses the gravity of the situation in his country could not refuse a frank and constructive dialogue which is the sole way to restore peace.

The Chadian power rejects all external imposed resolution whatever its content. The key of Chadian crisis is on the Chadian nationals themselves and the resolution is to come out from their own desire only away from self-interests.

All foreign aids must help Chadian nationals to reach a right solution any intervention whatever its shape or content. [as received] The nonaligned forces can play an effective role in favour of peace in Chad on condition that it would not scuttle this chance to avoid a new outbreak of dispute.

Signature: responsible national movement: A Dougnous Kimto, Western Forces: Moussa Medela, Frolinat fundamental: Babiker Ismail Babiker.

WESTERN SAHARA

POLISARIO LEADER POINTS OUT U.S. 'INTERVENTION'

LD200818 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Mohamed Abdelaziz, secretary general of the Polisario and chairman of the SDAR Revolution Command Council, has sent messages to heads of states of European countries, drawing their attention to the grave situation in northwest Africa brought about by the new American attitude which is bent on direct intervention in the conflict in the Western Sahara. He added that the United States has moved yet one more step in its intervention -- a matter which constitutes a development of untold consequences. The siding of a superpower with Morocco in its aggression against our country will only impede the efforts exerted by the United Nations and the OAU to bring about a peaceful solution and will gravely threaten peace and security, particularly in northwest Africa and Europe.

He stressed the serious consequences of any internationalization of a struggle purely for the liquidation of colonialism at a time when the United Nations and the OAU have been repeatedly affirming the right of the Saharan people to self-determination and independence and calling for negotiations between the Polisario and Morocco to reach a peaceful solution leading to a referendum and an end to the fighting.

The Polisario secretary general pointed out that the American presence in and the open American support for Morocco will only delay peace and constitute an impediment to reaching a just and final solution to the conflict in the Western Sahara.

After affirming the Polisario's determination to hold direct negotiations with Morocco, Abdelaziz called on European heads of states to support the Saharan people's full right to self-determination and independence and to put an end to foreign intervention on the side of Morocco in its aggression against the Saharan people.

COMMUNIQUE REPORTS ATTACKS ON MOROCCAN TROOPS

LD141142 Algiers APS in English 1048 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] SDAR (liberated territories), 14 Nov (APS) -- "The Saharan Popular Liberation Army (SPLA) heavily shelled on 11 November, the Moroccan garrison of Bir Enzaren, in the occupied territories of the Saharan Republic," says a communique of the Saharan Ministry of Information released today.

Several Moroccan troops were killed.

on the other hand, the Moroccan garrison of Lemseyed, (Moroccan-SDAR border) was also bombarded by SPLA on 5 November. This attack resulted in important human and material losses within the Moroccan troops, says the communique.

ETHIOPIA

MEETING CONDEMNS U.S. 'BIOLOGICAL WARFARE'

EA201200 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] A solidarity meeting was held in Addis Ababa last night to express wholehearted support for the heroic people, party and government of the socialist Republic of Cuba.

The meeting strongly condemned the biological warfare waged by U.S. imperialism against the broad masses in Cuba, its stockpiling of arms in the region and the economic blockade and false propaganda against Cuba.

The meeting also condemned the conspiracies underway, through the coordination of NATO forces under the leadership of U.S. imperialism, to muffle the struggle for genuine freedom, democracy, socialism and peace.

The meeting paid tribute to the struggle of the valiant people of Cuba and exposed the U.S. actions to deter the progress of revolutionary Cuba.

UGANDA

MINISTER OF STATE GIVES RECEPTION FOR CUBAN ENVOY

EA112042 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Cuba's willingness to assist Uganda, especially in the rehabilitation of (Kinyara) sugar wo-ks, has been noted by the minister of state for agriculture, Dr Patrick Rubaihayo, at a reception in honor of the visiting special envoy, Mrs (Marta Siqueira), (?of the) State Committee for Economic cooperation in the Republic of Cuba. He said an agreement for technical cooperation between Cuba and Uganda has already been signed. The minister pointed out that the special envoy's coming to Uganda would afford her the opportunity to assess the technical requirements of the country, especially in the agricultural research sector. He said some Ugandas have already left for Cuba and others will be going in the near future following a Cuban scholarship offer.

The visiting Cuban envoy said that Cuban cooperation with Uganda is unquestionably excellent, adding that the Republic of Cuba is ready to assist Uganda in all fields should the government of Uganda put across its request. She noted with satisfaction the national solidarity existing between the two countries and said that Uganda, being a nonaligned country, will continue to be assisted by Cuba, which is one of the Latin American countries similarly engaged in the Nonaligned Movement.

The reception was also attended by the ministers of state for foreign affairs, Dr Picho Owiny; of justice, Mr Ariko; Ambassador Kamuntu; and the Cuban charge d'affaires to Uganda, Mr (Ruben Franco).

OBOTE SENDS CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO BREZHNEV

EA062256 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] The positive Soviet contribution toward the cause of African independence and particularly in the liberation struggle in southern Africa has been commended by President Obote in a congratulatory message to President Leonid Brezhnev.

On the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the Soviet Great October Revolution, Dr Obote pledged Uganda's desire to strengthen further the ties of friendship and cooperation existing between Uganda and the Soviet Union.

CHAD

GOUKOUNI SAYS HABRE MUST ASK FOR PARDON

AB191235 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] President Goukouni Oueddei left our country this morning at 1100. The Chadian head of state made an important statement: No pardon for Hissein Habre unless the leader of the FAN explicitly asks for it. The Chadian leader made this statement at the end of his 24-hour visit to Zaire, during which the Chadian and Zairian heads of state held discussions on cooperation initiated last July. President Goukouni also came to thank the founding chairman for his assistance to Chad. He replied to questions from the press:

[Begin recording] You know very well that Zaire is one of the countries which agreed to send troops to Chad and one of the first to have physically responded. It is for these reasons that I came to thank President Mobutu for the friendly gesture toward the Chadian people and, at the same time, to discuss bilateral issues with him. I also thanked him for reopening the Zairian Embassy in Ndjamena.

[Question] Mr President, did you and the founding chairman give the same interpretation to the role that the inter-African force should play in Chad?

[Answer] We discussed this problem at length, but the essential thing is, as you know very well, that when the heads of state met in Nairobi to adopt the resolution on the stationing of an African force in Chad, President Mobutu and I were both there, so it was not necessary for us to return to this problem.

[Question] Mr President, your interior minister appealed to the other camp to consider a reconciliation. Do you agree with this idea?

[Answer] Yes, for a long time now, and even during the French-African summit in Paris, I made the same appeal to our brothers in the opposition camp to return to Chad to enable us to rebuild our country together.

[Question] This doesn't include Hissein Habre?

[Answer] Concerning Hissein Habre, I would like to make myself clear. There is no difference between Goukouni and Hissein. If I exclude Hissein, it is because you know very well that Hissein has been condemned by the Chadian people, following the crimes he inflicted on the people in Ndjamena from 1979 to 1980. This resulted in the condemnation of Hissein by the Chadian people. There is no differences between the names Goukouni and Hissein.

[Question] But Mr President, the presidential grace exists?

[Answer] Well, but he has to ask for it. Maybe at that time it can be done.

[Question] Thank you, Mr President. [end recording]

AFP VIEWS DIFFERENCE AMONG COUNTRY'S FACTIONS

AB201023 Paris AFP in English 1012 GMT 20 Nov 81

[By Bernard Degioanni]

[Text] Ndjamena, 20 Nov (AFP) -- The capture by rebel forces of four towns in eastern Chad and the delay in getting the inter-African peace force into position seems to have accentuated differences within the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT).

The GUNT is the product of the many and various politico-military factions which signed the 1979 Lagos accords (apart from rebel leader Hissein Habre's Armed Forces of the North -- FAN), and the factional leaders, all of whom are members of the government, often analyze developments in the country in very different ways.

The Democratic Revolutionary Council (CDR) loyal to Foreign Minister Acyl Ahmat is the only faction to have spoken of violent fighting in the battles with the FAN for the lost towns of the east. There has been speculation here that the CDR has tried to dramatize the situation to show that the withdrawal of Libyan troops -- at the request of President Goukouni Oueddei but in the face of opposition by the CDR -- has created a vacuum.

According to a Chadian military source here it would be wrong to speak of violent fighting, given the lack of real opposition by the CDR, which does not want to be alone in facing the risk of a new civil war.

However, the same source admitted that the new National Integrated Army (ANI) being set up to replace the factional forces, is still not operational, and that the 1,000 men sent to the east as reinforcements lack equipment.

There is also a difference of views among the miniters close to the Popular Armed Forces (FAP), which support President Goukouni directly.

One group, led by Justice Minister Kassire Koumakoye, believes that developments in the east of the country are of little significance. "The departure of the Libyans has produced a new unity in Chad," Mr Koumakoye said. "This unity, which has been consolidated by the presence (of the rebel forces) of Hissein Habre, will make it possible to dislodge him when the time comes."

The other tendency within FAP voices fears of a possible move against the president by the CDR and the First Army, led by Interior Minister Mahamat Abba said. There has been a move recently by these two factions, and an element of the FAP, to revive the old Chadian National Liberation Front (Frolinat).

The best organized and largest military group in the country is the Chadian Armed Forces (FAT) formerly led by Vice President Kamougue Abdel Kader. This 13,000-strong army officially supports President Goukouni, but has declined to back the new ANI.

There have been similar differences over the proposed peace force. Frolinat activists have even challenged the make-up of the force, accusing Senegal (which is expected to contribute 1,000 men) of having openly supported Hissein Habre.

Within Mr Goukouni's circle, on the other hand, the force which was once described as being symbolic is now seen as indispensable. Delays in getting it into position have raised doubts about the determination of France and other Western nations to support this government.

Sources close to the presidency reproach Nigeria, Chad's powerful south western neighbor, of having pledged too much too soon and failing to keep its promises. But all the factions seem to agree that the Organization of African Unity (OAU) can only act as a coordinator for the neutral force, whose success or failure will ultimately depend on the role played by the Western nations.

AFP REPORTS ARRIVAL OF FRENCH MILITARY EQUIPMENT

AB200928 Paris AFP in French 0806 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Ndjamena, 20 Nov (AFP) -- Eighteen tons of military equipment was handed over to the Transitional National Union Government of Chad by the French Cooperation Ministry in Ndjamena yesterday.

The equipment, primarily antitank rocket launchers, light weapons and ammunition, was transported to the Chadian capital on a DC-8 cargo plane. Chadian military authorities would not allow French journalists at the airport, but a representative of the national press witnessed the unloading of the equipment. Col Ngolobaye Allafi, commander in chief of the National Integrated Army, ordered the French journalists to leave the airport.

CONGO

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH TURKEY

AB091456 Paris AFP in French 1436 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Brazzaville, 9 Nov (AFP) -- A communique of the Congolese Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced that the Governments of the Congo and of Turkey have decided to establish diplomatic relations as of Monday. The last country to establish diplomatic relations with the Congo was Brazil.

GABON

BONGO RECEIVES PRC VICE FOREIGN MINISTER

AB192045 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] As soon as he returned from Franceville, His Excellency President El-Hajj Omar Bongo received in audience this afternoon Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Gong Dafei, who arrived in our country yesterday on a visit. The talks between the two men lasted more than 1 hour and were held in the presence of the minister of state and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Martin Bongo, who was assisted by Mrs Honorine Dossou Naki, secretary of state at the Foreign Ministry.

Attending on the Chinese side was the Chinese ambassador in Libreville. Gong Dafei delivered to the head of state an invitation to pay an official visit to the PRC for the third time. This invitation was accepted in principle and the date for the visit will be fixed later through diplomatic channels. After his visit to the Revolution Palace, the Chinese vice foreign minister also said his talks with President Bongo bore on ways and means to increase Chinese-Gabonese cooperation. The details for the areas of cooperation are now being discussed by experts of the two delegations.

Before meeting the head of state, Gong Dafei held talks with the prime minister and head of the government, Leon Mebiame, and First Vice Prime Minister Georges Rawiri, as well as Martin Bongo.

Tomorrow he will visit (Akoke). On his return, at about 1600, Gong Dafei will be received in audience by the minister of agriculture. At 1645 he will received by the minister of economy and finance, and at 1730 he will meet with the minister for planning, development and participation.

ANGOLA

AGRICULTURE MINISTER CITES NEED FOR FAMINE RELIEF

LD182144 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1920 GMT 18 Nov 81

["Pool" item]

[Text] Luanda, 18 Nov (TANJUG) -- More than one half million Angolans are suffering from famine, therefore urgent assistance in food, to the value of at least $170 million, is indispensable to Angola.

This statement of Angolan Minister of Agriculture Artur Vidal Gomes, who attends the FAO general conference in Rome, was made public here today.

The situation is critical in south Angola, where three curcial provinces -- Cunen, Huila and Cubango, have been for years stricken by drought and, already for a rather long time, have great problems of how to provide food for their population, the Angolan minister said. The situation is aggravated still more by South African aggression and occupation of the larger part of the Cunene Province from which, because of that, over 160,000 people fled to other parts of Angola.

This province, which was Angola's region with the most developed cattle breeding, has experienced a complete economic ruin just because of South African incursions, head of state Dos Santos stated recently.

MOZAMBIQUE

PRESIDENT RECEIVES USSR, DPRK VISITORS

CPSU Delegation

EA121554 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] The visiting CPSU delegation split into two groups this morning -- one for Nampula Province and the other for Xoque. In Xoque, the CPSU group is expected to meet members of the Frelimo district committee and workers of the Limpopo agroindustrial complex.

The delegation, which is led by CPSU Politburo member Rashidovich Rashidov, was received in Maputo yesterday by President Samora Machel. Yesterday's talks aimed at strengthening relations between the two parties.

Korean Deputy Minister

EA171556 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] President Samora Machel, commander in chief of the Mozambique Armed Forces, received DPRK Deputy Defense Minister Lt Gen Paek Hak-im in Maputo this morning. The ceremony was attended by senior officers of the Mozambiqie Armed Forces and the DPRK ambassador to Maputo. The Korean deputy defense minister has been visiting Mozambique since 9 November; he has already visited Nampula Province.

DEFENSE MINISTER RETURNS FROM USSR, EAST EUROPE

LD091704 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Lt Gen Alberto Chipande, Mozambique minister of national defense, returned to Maputo this morning following his official visit to the USSR, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia. He told the national information media on arrival that his visits were aimed at developing cooperation between the Mozambique Armed Forces and the armies of the three countries.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO COMMENTARY VIEWS 'NAMIBIA CONFLICT'

FA181232 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 17 Nov 81

[SWAPO program "news" commentary: "Imperialist and Racist Conspiracy To Install a Puppet Regime in Namibia"]

[Text] The Namibian conflict has now reached its climax, which is freedom and national independence from the illegal occupation of racist South Africa. But how can this goal be realized according to the wishes and aspirations of the Namibian masses? This question is to be hanging over every Namibian patriot who wants to free the country, totally free and independent from the apartheid tyrannical rule.

During the past few years, a peace move of negotiations between the five Western powers of United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada -- SWAPO's Namibia on the other hand and racist South Africa on the other -- have been going on in a bid to find a negotiated settlement for the dispute. As time went by, these negotiations reached some dimensions, such as elections to be held in the territory before independence under the supervision and control of the United Nations, which is the legal body over the territory. This was stipulated in the UN Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978, which was accpeted by both parties on war footing -- SWAPO of Namibia and racist South Africa.

The following step was the Geneva conference which was held early this year, particularly to discuss the resolution for implementing Resolution 435. But to our astonishment, this meeting was wrecked by racist Pretoria, in connivance with its Western patrons. This was actually the beginning of the whole conspiracy over Namibia. Today, there is a big clamor, both from racist South Africa and the gang of five, about the so-called democratic parties inside Namibia to be also part and parcel of the entire settlement package.

It is of great significance for one to know the so-called moderate Namibians, whom the racists are claiming to be the representatives of the oppressed Namibian masses. In straight language, apartheid South Africa and its Western masters cannot fool anybody with the Turnhalle puppets they are talking about.

In the first place, all those misled Namibians who are today gathered in what the Boers term Turnhalle Democratic Alliance are well known puppets, traitors, renegades and political prostitutes, who do not represent anybody in Namibia except their masters. They were rejected from the onset by our people and will never be in future accepted.

In one of his sinister statements, P.W. Botha, the so-called racist prime minister of South Africa, said that, and I quote: We are convinced that SWAPO is Marxist, and will nationalize the whole place and cause upheaval and civil war involving racist South Africa. We will then have to invade Namibia and other countries as well. We want an anti-Soviet black government in Namibia, unquote. Those were the words of Botha.

Of course, this is wishful thinking of our adversaries, that SWAPO is a communist movement. Logically speaking, if SWAPO is communist, then obviously, the entire Namibian nation is communist, because, in the first place, what our enemies should take into account is the fact that SWAPO is the people of Namibia and the people are SWAPO. It is a people's organization which was formed and established by the Namibian people themselves, to unite and lead them in their bitter struggle against the apartheid illegal occupation of our country.

A certain U.S. congressmen said recently that, and I quote: Namibia would safeguard U.S. and South African essential interests and concern. Therefore, we share South Africa's view that Namibia not be turned over to the Soviets and their allies. A Russian flag in Windhoek is as unacceptable to us as it is to them, unquote.

From all these statements, it is clear that what the Western powers and their watchdog in southern Africa -- racist Pretoria -- want to see in independent Namibia is a neocolonial puppet regime, which will be under the manipulation and control of racist Pretoria and its Western godfathers. For this reason, SWAPO wants to reiterate its position on the question of Namibia's independence, that ours is a revolutionary struggle which must bear revolutionary fruit to the benefit and happiness of all our people.

Ours is a just cause -- a legal one for which some of our best sons and daughters, mothers and fathers, brothers and sisters sacrificed their sacred lives and for which hundred have been maimed and crippled. Therefore, we must honor the expensive lives and blood of those selfless martyrs of our time. We will never allow a reactionary puppet regime on the Namibian soil. The imperialist bloodsuckers and their racist bulldog, apartheid South Africa, must know that as long as Africa and the entire progressive mankind are behind us, we are determined to fight till a genuine people's government, under SWAPO, comes into power in Namibia.

Namibia is ours; and nobody, however strong he can be in this world, has the right to dictate upon the Namibian people what type of a government they should have in future. This is nonsense.

We say: No, and we will continue saying no till final victory. Independence or death. SWAPO will win and Namibia will be free.

SOUTH AFRICA

TAMBO MAKES ANC 20TH ANNIVERSARY STATEMENT

EA181238 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 17 Nov 81

[ANC program; statement by ANC leader Oliver Tambo on the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Army of South Africa -- place not given; recorded]

[Text] Fellow countrymen and comrades, militants of the people's army; Umkonte We Sizwe, the spear of the nation [words indistinct]: December 16 1981 makes the 20th anniversary of our glorious People's Army, Umkonte We Sizwe, the spear of the oppressed black people of our land.

This year, on Heroes Day, we look back with pride over 20 years of arduous struggle and forward with resolve and determination to the battles ahead.

We look back firstly to 16 December 1961 when Umkonte was formed, born out of the mighty mass movements led by the ANC, which had united people in every corner of our land against white minority rule; born out of decades of peaceful struggle for freedom and justice, which had brought nothing but increased violence and oppression; born, finally, out of the people's realization that the violence of the white racists would have to be met with the revolutionary violence of the masses.

On this, the 20th anniversary of Umkonte, we recall the words of the Umkonte manifesto, which has since been written in blood by our fighting cadres across the pages of our history. The time comes in the life of any nation when there remain only two choices, submit or fight. That time has now come to South Africa. We shall not submit and we have no choice but to hit back by all means within our power in defense of our people, our future and our freedom.

As we look back over these past 20 years, our glorious heroes and martyrs stand out before us, men and women who made the supreme sacrifice for the peoples cause, fighters who stood rock solid in the face of fascist brutality, refusing to submit; soldiers who fought for the front line, fearless and firm in their conviction of the certainty of victory.

From the days of the first sabotage campaigns we identify (Molife), (Mine), (Mukaba) and others. From the glorious battles of the late sixties, when our comrades fell gallantly on the fields of Zimbabwe en route to South Africa, we recognize (Patrick Mulawa), (Basil February), (Peter Musongo) and others.

No less prominent are such heroes as (Joe Nqabi), (Bram Fischer), (Lilian Ngwai), (Joseph Ulule), (Babla Saluji), (Gordon Ndeqebi), the (Matola) twelve and countless others. Pay tribute to all of them, too many to mention here. We lower our flag of black, green and gold, their names shall become part of our glorious victory and their record a lasting inspiration to our revolutionary struggle.

In commemorating the 20th anniversary of the foundation of Umkonte We Sizwe, we need to acknowledge that our march forward has been long and difficult. We have suffered many setbacks, perhaps by far the most severe being the capture of the (Revonia) leadership by the enemy.

Scores of militants are in enemy prisons. Many of our own people, betraying their own future, have turned traitor and they move in our midst. They are paid by the enemy to help keep us in chains. These agents are prowling among the people and within our organizations, day and night. Thanks to them hundreds of our people have been killed, massacred, tortured and imprisoned. Some enemy collaborators have assigned themselves the treacherous task of opposing any form of active mass struggle which could lead to the defeat of the enemy and the liberation of our country.

The road to our freedom is indeed no easy walk but along this arduous road to a liberated, a peoples South Africa, there have been thousands who have refused to set aside the punishing load.

In the hangman's dungeon, staring into the face of death, (Solomon Masangu) said: My blood will nourish the tree which will bear the fruits of freedom. And only recently the national leadership on Robben Island, with more than 18 years of gruelling imprisonment behind them, have declared: Our morale has never been higher.

Likewise, the morale of our fighting masses and of our People's Army has seldom been higher. The black workers of our country have risen as seldom before. The opposition to increased rentals, mass deportations and [word indistinct]-type institutions is scaling new heights. The women and the churches are moving to the front ranks of the struggle.

In the (?year) of youth, the young generation is fighting in the front line of popular battles. The people in the Bantustans are becoming restive. Teachers, lecturers, students progressive journalists and cultural workers are taking their place among the masses and solidarity actions are becoming a growing feature of our mass struggle.

Of supreme importance in this developing mass offensive is the emergence of Umkonte We Sizwe as an ever-present component of the people's struggle. Born of the people, it is demonstrably of the people. Its strength, like it weakness, is the strength and weakness of the people. Its history and record is a proud example of unity in action.

In the sixties, Umkonte fought with the people of Zimbabwe. Within South Africa, its cadres often appeared in enemy courts, undaunted and inspiring the people with their courage and confidence as they stood accused of seeking the national and social liberation of the people of South Africa.

The past 4 years have witnessed an escalation of both popular and armed actions in close combination. We recall the heroism of our cadres in guerrilla attacks which have been associated now with such names as (Morota), Silverton, (Boyson), Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth, the Orange Free State, (Sebasa), (Sassol), Pretoria, (Nabufane), (Emolo), several places in the rest of the Transvaal, the Cape, Natal, the Reef and even the Voortrekker Monument.

ZAMBIA

PRESIDENT KAUNDA, SWAPO'S NUJOMA MEET 18 NOV

CA191626 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Excerpt] President Kaunda has said that whatever Zambia has sacrificed for the liberation of southern Africa has not been done with view to being praised but because it believes in the total freedom of mankind, and SWAPO President Sam Nujoma has warned the racist South African regime that his organization's readiness for a cease-fire should not be mistaken for cowardice because the people of Namibia are prepared to wage an armed struggle even for a hundred years. The two presidents said this at State House last night at a cultural performance by SWAPO youth as part of the celebrations marking Zambia's solidarity week with SWAPO.

BULGARIAN TRADE DELEGATION ENDS 4-DAY VISIT

CA161228 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Excerpt] A five-man Bulgarian trade delegation yesterday evening left for home at the end of their 4-day visit to Zambia at the invitation of the government. The delegation leader, Mr (Dmitri Hadzhev), said the visit is a followup to a similar one the Zambia trade delegation made in June this year to Bulgaria.

During the discussions Zambia gave Bulgaria adequate offers [as heard] for the supply of metals ranging from cooper (cathate) to cobalt, whose contract would be concluded before the end of this month. The two delegations exchanged views on the possibility to enlarge the volume of commodities exchanged in the next bilateral trade protocol, which is expected to be negotiated in 1982. During their stay in Lusaka, the Bulgarians had indicated their interests in importing Zambian cotton, tobacco and [illegible]ndnuts.